FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH CSCE DELEGATE ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STANCE

LD281326 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 28 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--Reviewing the prospects of the CSCE meeting in Madrid, head of the Polish delegation to the conference, Deputy Prime Minister [title as received] Marian Dobrosielski told the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU today that "the countries of the socialist community are coming out strongly for the continuation of the CSCE process, including meetings like the Madrid conference, yet they see the sense of such meetings in producing concrete results serving the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe.

"The socialist countries also think that despite differences, real chances for positive results do exist in Madrid, and in this connection haste is simply harmful.

"I think that we have a chance to work out in Madrid a good, substantive and balanced final document which would, among other things, complement the to-date CSCE process with a new, considerably significant dimension--the military aspects of security.

"I consider it a great achievement of our country that in Madrid we are an active and constructive subject of the meeting and not as one might expect--an object.

"We have held many discussions, stressing the resolute will of our leadership to solve difficult problems exclusively by political means. We have pointed to the harm made by particular NATO circles and even some Western governments in fanning up tension and disquiet around Poland."

"The political reality of the Reagan administration is beginning to transcend the boundaries of pre-election promises," writes TRYBUNA LUDU Washington correspondent.

The daily goes on: "The Reagan team has proposed that the previous administration's budget project be cut by as much as 44 billion dollars. This is to be one method of defending the dollar by depriving the public of modest government supplement to health care, education and municipal economy.

"Justifying the budget cuts the president spoke of the necessity to curb inflation and creation of natural premises to revitalize private economy. The fact is however that the cuts have a distinct anti-social character since they leave intact the huge expenditures on armaments. The administration has accepted the viewpoint of the military who demand an increase by almost 33 billion dollars in expenditures on armaments compared with the current year.

"The budgetary manipulations, as increasingly often said in public, are prompted by the tendency not to limit military expenditures and, even, opt for militarization of the U.S. foreign policy. Provided Congress approves the proposed changes, from September this year up to August 1982, Pentagon will be able to spend by about 48 billion dollars more than in 1980.

"Armaments, as an expression of the new American policy, seem to be beyond the reach of serious objections of the U.S. Congress. Congress, together with the whole military-industrial complex, seems to have no objections to billing the entire working American society for increased armaments," concludes TRYBUNA LUDU.

ATA SUMMARIZES WORLD PRESS COMMENTS ON KOSOVO

AU272021 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 81

["The World Press on the Events in Kosovo--A Summary Compiled by ATA"--ATA headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, 27 Apr (ATA)--The tragic events in Kosovo have attracted the attention of entire world public opinion. This is reflected in the numerous commentaries almost all the newspapers and radios of the world have devoted to them. They point out in particular the grave economic situation in Kosovo and the lack of political rights of the Albanian population there. Likewise, they condemn the police violence and terror resorted to by the Yugoslav authorities against the Albanians. We give below some of the assessments the foreign press has made of these events:

"SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG", a well-known West-German newspaper, writes that the "Yugoslav communists" are trying to cover up the real causes of the bloodshed in Kosovo. "The Yugoslav officials", it stresses, "have now the opportunity to use the beautiful words they have learned during their career about such things as: "the struggle for the further development of self-administration", "the struggle against nationalism and irredentism", "counter-revolution", "elements carrying out hostile agitation", "fraternity and unity", etc. But, in fact, what occurred in the demonstrations of March 11 and 26 and in the clashes of April 1 and 2 is hidden behind a smoke-screen of beautiful words".

Speaking about the causes of the events in Kosovo, "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" the large circulation Italian newspaper, describes Kosovo as the most backward region of Yugoslavia. It compares Kosovo with "the remote south of Italy", whereas dozens of other foreign press organs describe Kosovo as the "poor house" of Europe. The U.S. newspaper "INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE" writes in an article: "Kosovo is, in the Yugoslavia of the Third World, the poorest part of the country, with an increasing gap between its poverty and the relative affluence of the richest republic of Slovenia".

"If you have read the tales about Kosovo, about its brilliant and wonderful situation", the well known Turkish newspaper "CUMHURIYET" writes, you will not believe them today--the reality is different. In 1953 the budget of Yugoslavia amounted to 5.6 billion dollars and 2.1 per cent of this sum went to Kosovo 16.3 per cent to Slovenia 26 per cent to Croatia, [as received] etc. Although in 1978 this budget increased threefold, the part meted out to Kosovo was 1.9 per cent, to Slovenia 16.9 per cent Croatia 26.8 per cent". On its part the French newspaper "LE JOURNAL" writes: "Kosovo is very backward, particularly if compared with all the rest of Yugoslavia". "Yugoslavia brought about few real changes to the Albanians. Certainly, they have been granted autonomous region in the fold of the Serbian republic, but their position remains precarious, because the old policy of Serbian domination continues" another French newspaper, "LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS" stresses on the other hand.

Many newspapers point out in particular that although Kosovo possesses inestimable mineral resources, these assets are not used for its development. "Although rich in chromium, iron, copper, magnesium, electric power, etc, the Turkish newspaper "BASKENT" writes, "Kosovo has the lowest investments". On its part, the Greek newspaper "APOGEVMATINI" writes: "Kosovo might have been a rich region with developed industry. More than half of the coal deposits as well as many raw materials such as magnesium, nickel, zinc are there. 218 million dollars accrue each year from the export of metals alone, but Belgrade takes all the profit. Kosovo which has no industry, supplies the more privileged republics with raw materials." The Austrian newspaper "NEUES VOLKSBLATT" expresses itself in the same manner when it writes that "the region possesses numerous sources of raw material, but it is also the most backward region of Yugoslavia". The West German newspaper "DIE WELT" points out that "Kosovo is important to Yugoslavia as a base of raw materials, and in the first place of precious metals".

"The wine of Kosovo" the newspaper "SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG" underlines among other things, "is produced in Pristina, is processed in Slovenia according to the tastes of the Europeans and then is exported under an agreement concluded between Kosovo and Slovenia. Slovenia is paid in hard currency, while Kosovo is left with the weak dinar".

Commenting the situation in Kosovo, the world press dwells on the many evils the Albanian population suffers from such as unemployment, difficult living conditions, low level of income, forced economic emigration, discrimination, etc.

The American newspaper "NEWS HERALD" writes, "The Albanians have constantly been mistreated in Yugoslavia where the Serbians dominate in reality". "BERLINER MORGEN POST" of April 5 stresses the fact that overlodging the fact that the Serbian population in Kosovo is long ago a minority, enjoying the support of the Yugoslav Government it has been living there as a colonial power covering its claims with threadbare historical arguments... After 1945 half a million Albanians were expelled from their homeland, forcing them to emigrate to Turkey. About 72 thousand Albanians died".

On April 2, Rias Berlin radio in West Berlin pointed out in a commentary: "These demonstrations and clashes have their social causes, that they were started by the students of the University of Pristina because of difficult living conditions and food. They think they can describe them as Albanian chauvinist movements, but it should be kept in mind that they are caused by the difficult social conditions existing in this autonomous region compared with the other republics. These troubles are also a result of the problems existing amongst the population of this region which is inhabited mainly by Albanians who do not enjoy their full rights and are not treated the same as the others. These movements are not to the liking of the central administration, and that is why it intervenes. The Albanians in Kosovo want development just as all the other nationalities of this country. That is why there is an upsurge of Albanian sentiments in this region".

"The social condition of the students in Kosovo," the newspaper "DER TAGESSPIEGEL" writes, "can be assessed as grave. A monthly scholarship amounts to 1,000 dinars, of which 980 dinars go for sleeping accommodations and food. This is the condition of about 5,000 Albanian students living in boarding houses. It is not difficult to reflect the living conditions of another 30,000 students who cannot find accommodation in boarding houses". At the same time the foreign press writes that at present "more than 60,000 young people are looking for jobs. Another 17,000 are added to them each year." The Austrian newspaper "A.Z. TAGBLATT FUER OESTERREICHISCHE" of April 16 points out that "mass unemployment of the Albanians makes many of them to emigrate the Serbian cities where they perform the most menial jobs".

On the other hand, the world press points out that Kosovo is also the country of national oppression and lack of democratic freedoms. The West German newspaper "DIE WELT" writes: "The Yugoslav leadership in Kosovo is faced with an almost insoluble dilemma, to give or not give the Albanians all the rights, including the right of self-determination, which Yugoslavia supports for the peoples of Africa".

In its commentary the Turkish newspaper "DEVRIM" writes: "As we have stressed before in the SFR of Yugoslavia there are six republics and two autonomous regions attached to Serbia. This is one of the causes of the events which took place there. For example, Kosovo with a large Albanian population is not a republic, whereas Montenegro with a smaller population is a republic. This situation does not satisfy them".

On its part the Italian newspaper "LA REPUBBLICA" writes: "As a matter of fact among the slogans launched in the demonstrations there were also merely political ones calling for freedom of the press, greater participation of the students in the management of the university, re-examination of the electoral system and, above all, the raising of the region of Kosovo into a republic...

The creation of the republic of Kosovo was demanded for the first time in 1974, when there was talk about a new Yugoslav constitution. At that time many intellectuals and officials of the region expressed themselves in favour of a republic and, after their request was turned down, they gave or were forced to give up. The region is among the most backward of Yugoslavia..."

The West German review "DER SPIEGEL" presents the situation in Kosovo in this way: "In 1966 Belgrade woke up to the crimes committed against the Albanians. The secret police, headed by great-Serbian Rankovich, had massacred thousands of Albanians. At that time the party press said: "Even the Turkish sultans and the Serbian and Montenegrin kings could not think of more terrible crimes". However, even later things changed very little. Although Tito promised to them that their region would develop at 60 per cent more rapid rates than the other regions, the region of Kosovo became the poor house of Europe. Between 1967 and 1976 the per capita social production in Kosovo fell below the average level of the average of Yugoslavia, to 24 per cent".

The newspaper concludes, "Although in regard to their numbers the Albanians are becoming the third largest nation in Yugoslavia, they do not have a republic of their own. They are only an autonomous region of Serbia".

The American newspaper "INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE" of April 20 points out that "Kosovo is mainly inhabited by a population of Albanian origin who stand at the lowest social level of the country... The demands of the demonstrators that the autonomous region be raised to the status of a republic, the same as Serbia, in which Kosovo is now comprised as a region, shook the leadership of the country".

Likewise the Swedish newspaper "DAGES NYHETER" of April 10 writes: "The demonstrators criticized the oppression of the Albanians. Among other things, they demanded more press freedom and the status of a republic for Kosovo among the republics of Yugoslavia. Kosovo is the poorest region of Yugoslavia".

The American newspaper "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR" of April 8 publishes an article of its correspondent which reads: "The whole Yugoslavia is in decline. However Kosovo with a population of 1.6 million inhabitants of whom 3 out of 4 are ethnic Albanians, has been hit even more seriously. Kosovo, one of the poorest regions in the Balkans, has suffered a perceptible lowering of the standard of living. Many Albanian young people of Kosovo do not feel themselves their own masters at home. Though traditionally they preserve their national pride, the Albanians of Kosovo still suffer from a complex of inferiority. The Serbians and the other large members of the country often look down upon them".

More or less the same observation is made by the reporter of the German newspaper "NUERNBERGER NACHRICHTEN" who writes among the other things: "Even today the inhabitants of other parts of the country (Yugoslavia) contemptuously call them 'shiftar' and engage them as 'emigrant workers' to sweep the streets".

The unprecedented terror resorted to by the Yugoslav leadership throughout the region of Kosovo aroused the profound indignation at all world public opinion. At the very outset the attempts to minimize the killings injuries and arrests aroused doubt and mistrust in the world public opinion.

The newspaper "NEUE KRONENZEITUNG", of April 21 writes: "In Yugoslavia it is still claimed officially that only 9 people were killed during the demonstrations which went on for several days and that the security forces had showed exemplary restraint. Nevertheless, eyewitnesses have reported some weeks ago that the demonstrations have cost the Albanians up to [word indistinct]. There is talk of revenge actions by a Serbian army of secret police, breaking into houses, carrying out searches and dragging away whole families of 'suspicious' elements. The security forces are said to have shot people from helicopters and shed blood in torrents".

Speaking about the events of the early days of April in Kosovo, the Austrian newspaper "DIE PRESSE" writes: "Pristina is encircled by a thick cordon of tanks. Territorial forces of civil defence, of the defence of the citizens, exert strict controls. The schools were closed, the factories have ceased working...yet the questions: What brought the cauldron to overboiling? What has happened in fact during these days in Kosovo?" remain unanswered.

Here is how another Austrian newspaper "KURIER" responded some days ago to this question, which many journalists in the world ask. On April 17 it published a fifth-page article entitled: "Witnesses from Kosovo reject the claims of Belgrade and say that almost a thousand have been killed." "According to what the eye-witnesses say," writes the newspaper "and according to what has been reported to the 'KURIER' by people who have had direct experience or reports of their relatives, the following picture seems to be 'highly probable':

Contrary to the official version of Belgrade, armoured cars, tanks and people's militia units, under the command of Serbian officers, did not attack in the night of April 1-2 in Kosovo, but on March 20, and precisely not only the capital of the region, Pristina, but also all the big centres of Kosovo...

In recent times about 1,000 have been killed all over Kosovo, and this not only in the protest actions. The demonstrators who were arrested, were so badly beaten and tortured that 22 of them died in the prison of Peja, reports someone who knew personally eleven of the imprisoned".

The Turkish newspaper "HURIYET", in its April 14 issue, publishes a dispatch by its journalist Murat Curcu. Amongst other things he writes: "I went past an Albanian village. I saw that many villages were deserted. At the village Boranko in Kosovo I got a man in my car and asked him about the state of Pristina, but got no reply, except the gesture that automatic-gun fire continues. In Shkup someone told me that he had been in Pristina, where not a single glass was whole on the windowpanes. The walls were riddled with bullet holes. All those who ride a bus are searched through... I rang up the mother of a friend of mine who lives in Pristina. Everything is boiling here, son, were the only words she said. Frightened, I closed the phone".

"Kosovo remains a prohibited area for the foreign journalists and diplomats, writes the correspondent of the Italian newspaper 'CORRIERE DELLA SERA' of Milan, on April 15. The state of siege still continues to be in force in this region, and the only information available is obtained through the filter of official declarations..." Whereas the newspaper "FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE" of April 21 points out that, according to reports from Belgrade "it emerges that the state of siege, the prohibition of meetings and exit from this region remains in force. The region is closed to foreigners as in the past. The atmosphere in the streets remains tense... Witnesses report that a spirit of great indignation against the brutal actions of the police prevails among the Albanians... It is said that the Yugoslav Army has not been withdrawn from the outskirts of Pristina either. On the contrary it remains inside the city..."

The foreign press points out that the state of siege on Kosovo has been so severe that even those inhabitants of the region, who happened to be in other parts of the federation, were prohibited from returning home. A number of Kosovo people working in the European countries, who hastened home at the news that their relatives had been killed, were stopped at the control blocks and were prohibited from going to their families. Other witnesses have informed the foreign journalists that the police have ordered the inhabitants to let the doors of their houses open at night for the patrols to search them whenever they liked.

The special envoy of the AFP, Victoria Stegich, who took part in a press conference organized by the official authorities in Pristina, has these words to describe the situation in the city: "The security dispositive continues to be present, disguised in the day, but quite open during the night. Pristina looks desolate and lifeless...

Cinemas have not been reopened... Public buildings are guarded by hundreds of armed soldiers. Circulation has not yet resumed its ordinary rates. On Friday, one hundred people followed in strange silence a funeral hearse through the main street of the city. According to some eyewitnesses the army and the tanks remain round Pristina. The best guarded area is apparently that of the mines of Trepche. It is impossible to get closer to it, so big is security dispositive. For its part, the population is distrustful and silent in Pristina, the same as in Peja, a city situated in the southern part of the region." The journalist says that many questions remain unanswered. This has to do in particular with an accurate count of the victims, with the identity of the 28 people who are held under arrest and cross-examined" etc. The same observations and questions are made by other journalists who took part in this organized tour.

On the 22nd of April 1981, the Austrian newspaper "KURIER" carries an article entitled: "Did the army come with a laurel bouquet?", which read, "What is the truth?" The Belgrade newspaper asks in a critical manner, giving the toned down and contradictory political information of Yugoslavia about the turmoils in the province of Kosovo inhabited by Albanians. [sentence as received]

And this information is so contradictory that one has to believe such lies as, for example, those of Stane Dolanc who on April 6 gave the casualties as 11 killed and 57 wounded. M. Bakalli, president of the League of Communists for Kosovo, at a press conference in Pristina put them at 9 killed and 206 wounded. This was the "exact" figure". On April 16, according to TANJUG, the secretary of the Presidency of the C.C. of the LCY Dusan Dragosavac said that "the enemy achieved its objective in the working collectives of the region" and by its hostile slogans managed to lead a number of workers on to the wrong path." One day later, M. Bakali declared, "The factories have never ceased production and there has been no turmoil at all on the part of the worker". According to Bakali, among the wounded, 55 had bullet wounds. And despite this, Bakali stressed, "The army has not fired a single shot and that "no one fired at the troops". Were the bullet wounds mystical or were they the result of a bear hunt? Or did the Yugoslav Army, which according to official information, in the night between April 1 and 2 moved into Kosovo with laurel leaves? [sentence as received] The state of emergency, which was established on April 2, according to official information, was abolished on April 20. But TANJUG has reported on the lifting of the state of siege in Pristina, Podujeva, Liplijn and Glogov as early as April 9. Is it possible to undo what has already been undone?

Life in Kosovo is coming to normal, "BORBA" wrote on April 16. The foreign reporters, who were allowed to go to Kosovo on April 17 informed: "All public institutions are still guarded by soldiers. Army and tank units are still concentrated in the outskirts of the city of" [unfinished sentence as received] What do those responsible for press information in Yugoslavia mean with "normal"? The contradictory and confused information makes one think the real attacks in Kosovo were even more savage than even the pessimists could imagine up to now".

COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO TURKEY PUBLISHED

AU281410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Joint Bulgarian-Turkish communique on the visit of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Republic of Turkey from 21 through 23 April 1981; signed in Ankara on 23 April 1981]

[Text] At the invitation of Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Turkey 21 through 23 April 1981.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was received by Kenan Evren, the head of state of the Republic of Turkey, and by Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, delivered an oral message to Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey, on behalf of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveying greetings and good wishes. In reply Kenan Evren conveyed his greetings and good wishes to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council.

The minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria also met Turgut Ozal, deputy prime minister and minister of state, with whom he held a talk on economic and trade questions concerning both countries. In an atmosphere of sincerity, mutual respect and understanding the two ministers of foreign affairs discussed in detail the state of bilateral relations. The two ministers ascertained with satisfaction the positive development of Bulgarian-Turkish relations. They pointed out the important significance of the meetings between leading government officials of both countries for the further comprehensive development of these relations and expressed the wish of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Turkey to continue in the future to expand their cooperation in the field of economy, tourism, culture, the sciences and sports. This is in the interest of both neighboring peoples, as well as in the interest of peace, security, understanding and good neighborly relations in the Balkans.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on topical international problems and events. They stressed the necessity of liquidating the existing tension and of pursuing the policy of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

The two sides ascertained that the talks on bilateral relations as well as on international issues have been useful and constructive.

Petur Mladenov, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, invited Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Ankara, 23 April 1981.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TURKISH COMMERCE MINISTER

AU290847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received Kemal Canturk, Turkish minister of commerce and chairman of the Turkish side of the Bulgarian-Turkish committee for economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the talks held in connection with the development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, also attended the talks.

Lukanov Receives Minister

AU281646 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] On 28 April Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Turkish Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk. Minister of Transportation Vasil Tsanov and Turkish Ambassador to Bulgaria Yildirim Keskin took part in the meeting.

Sofia Officials Meet Minister

AU281930 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Apr (BTA)—Today Mr Kemal Canturk, the Turkish minister of trade, arrived here on a three-day visit. This visit is paid at the invitation of Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade.

This morning the guest, who is president of the Turkish part of the Bulgaro-Turkish economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation committee, met the Bulgarian minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee. At the talks they discussed a number of bilateral economic cooperation questions. The common wish for the present contacts to spell the beginning of a new stage in the development of highly effective economic relations was emphasized. It was stressed that as neighboring states Bulgaria and Turkey can and should expand and deepen their relations of cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and that it would not have been normal for the existing possibilities in the sphere of the economy to stay united to the full extent. The two countries' striving to promote mutual economic contacts on a equitable, mutually advantageous and long-term basis was reaffirmed at the talks.

Tonight Mr Kemal Canturk had talks with the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov. They surveyed bilateral economic relations. They stressed the need of supplementing the conventional Bulgaro-Turkish trade with new forms of economic cooperation, among which industrial cooperation, joint entry at the markets of third countries, the construction of joint enterprises on Bulgarian and Turkish territory, etc. The wish was expressed for making economic contacts brisker in the near future.

Today the Turkish minister was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They discussed the development of Bulgaro-Turkish economic cooperation in various spheres of the economy.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU281528 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Ruse, 28 Apr (BTA)--The two-day talks of Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council with Mr Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, ended today.

The talks were held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. A wide range of questions related to mutual deliveries, to specialization and cooperation in the two countries' production were discussed. Measures for further expanding of integration processes in metallurgy, mechanical engineering and other branch industries were also discussed.

A number of trade agreements for 1981 and 1982 period were signed. Measures for fulfilling the mutual obligations in the field of economics and trade were mapped out. A protocol on the talks was signed.

KUBADINSKI, GREEK DELEGATION VISIT STARA ZAGORA

AU281008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], led by its chairman, Andreas Papandreou, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, has arrived in Stara Zagora. Pencho Kubadinski is accompanying the guests. At a meeting held in the city, Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora party committee, acquainted the delegation with the heroic past of the ukrug and with the successes scored by Stara Zagora working people. During its visit to Stara Zagora, the delegation will visit industrial enterprises.

DAILY RUNS TEXT OF TELEGRAM TO AFGHANISTAN

AU282000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on behalf of all Bulgarian people, the Bulgarian leaders convey most sincere comradely greetings to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the Revolutionary Council and to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The April Revolution opens new pages in the history of the heroic people of Afghanistan. It marked the beginning of a true national revival of your country along the path of democracy and progress, the telegram reads. The victory of the healthy force on 27 December 1979 afforded even more favorable opportunities for building a just and democratic society in Afghanistan, the telegram stresses.

Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and in a manly struggle against the forces of internal and international reaction, the people of Afghanistan have achieved considerable successes in all sectors of life. The broad socioeconomic, political and cultural changes represent a solid basis for the country's democratic development, for the progress and prosperity of the Afghan people.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supports the principled, utterly peace-loving foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and considers that the constructive proposals of the Afghan Government submitted on 14 May 1980 represent a solid basis to establish good neighborly relations and to stabilize the situation in that area.

We highly appreciate the activities of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its energetic efforts aimed at intensifying cooperation with the nonaligned countries and at friendship and comradeship with all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the April Revolution, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the USSR and the other countries belonging to the socialist community, and together with all peace-loving forces in the world, once more expresses its solidarity with the friendly people of Afghanistan and wishes them new successes in their struggle to overcome the difficulties caused by international imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction in defending the country's independence and territorial integrity and in building a new society.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop and be intensified to the benefit of the two peoples in the interest of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

PEACE COMMITTEE DECLARES SOLIDARITY WITH AFGHANISTAN

AU282012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] The National Committee for the Defense of Peace, on behalf of the Bulgarian fighters for peace and socialism expresses its full solidarity with the struggle of the heroic people of Afghanistan in defense of their revolutionary achievements, the committee's declaration reads, which was adopted in connection with the third anniversary of the April Revolution victory.

The peace fighters in Bulgaria and our entire public angrily denounce the brutal interference of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and the reactionary forces in Pakistan, which are now sending mercenaries and counterrevolutionary gangs against the people of Afghanistan, are threatening the independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are conspiring against peace in the Middle East and Asia.

The declaration resolutely insists upon putting an end to the imperialist attempts at military interference, upon stopping assistance to the counterrevolutionary gangs through arms deliveries, and recommends adopting the method of political negotiations for the sake of peace and progress in that area and throughout the world.

Together with all progressive and peace-loving forces we welcome the victory of the Afghan revolution and the process of innovation which has involved all aspects of life in Afghanistan. The attempts of the enemies to impede the building of a new life and to bring back the feudal system are resolutely opposed by the Afghan people.

In the struggle of the people of Afghanistan for national independence, for territorial integrity, for preserving and consolidating the achievements of the April Revolution we are entirely on the side of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its legitimate government for building a peaceful and prospering Afghanistan, the declaration closes.

VIETNAM'S CHU HUY MAN INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS

AU282035 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 81 p 6

[Undated interview with Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, head of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese Army and delegate to the 12th BCP Congress--in Bulgaria]

[Text] Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese Army's Main Political Administration, was the leader of the VCP delegation to the 12th BCP Congress. During the congress he was kind enough to answer a few questions asked by a RABOTNICHESKO DELO representative.

Question: The period under review discussed at the 12th BCP Congress was full of very important events in the upsurge of fraternal relations between the BCP and the VCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. How do the Vietnamese communists evaluate the results and future prospects of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples?

Answer: I can state with gratification that the friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries are exceptional. They are splendid relations. The relations are increasingly intensifying and expanding from day to day in numerous areas--in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical sectors. The visits paid by Comrade Le Duan to Bulgaria in October 1975 and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Vietnam in October 1979, when the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countreis was signed, were events of particular importance. The visits raised the relations between our two parties, governments and peoples to a new stage of development.

We are convinced that, as a result of the 12th BCP Congress and as a result of the Fifth VCP Congress, which is scheduled to take place by the end of 1981, our relations of friendship and cooperation will be even further developed and will remain as pure and as solid as ever.

Question: What is your opinion of the role and significance of the foreign political activities conducted by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in our contemporary world?

Answer: In view of the present circumstances, under which, on the one hand the three worldwide revolutionary mainstreams are constantly developing while on the other hand the United States is unleashing an insane weapons race and is creating an atmosphere or return to "cold war," is opposing detente and threatening peace throughout the world, the Leninist foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is contributing to the well coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist community.

It is a policy aimed at eliminating the danger of war, a policy to protect peace and detente in the Balkans area and in Europe, as well as throughout the world.

Question: As you noted, the 12th BCP Congress had to accomplish its work in a complicated international atmosphere. These complications are due to the reactionary forces. In your opinion, what will be the impact of the congress results upon the socialist community, upon the entire international communist and workers movement, upon the peoples' struggle?

Answer: The 12th BCP Congress is of tremendous, comprehensive importance, not only for the Bulgarian people, but it has also a great international significance.

Along with the 26th CPSU Congress and with the congresses of the other fraternal parties, the results of the 12th BCP Congress will be an active contribution to the peoples' common struggle for the lofty goals of our time--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Question: The Bulgarian working people highly appreciate the heroic efforts of the Vietnamese people, who, under the tested, Marxist-Leninist leadership of the VCP, are building socialism in their homeland, despite the constant provocations of imperialism and of the Maoists. What are the basic achievements and tasks that the people of Vietnam are now accomplishing on the eve of the Fifth VCP Congress?

Answer: Throughout the years that have elapsed, the people of Vietnam, under the leadership of the VCP, have achieved tremendous successes in all sectors of political, economic, cultural and social development by devoting all their efforts to this task. Regardless of all this, the consequences of the aggressive wars waged by American imperialism and by the Beijing expansionists, as well as the series of natural disasters that affected our country, confronted the Vietnamese people with numerous difficulties.

It is a task of primary importance for the people of Vietnam to concentrate all their efforts upon accelerating production, upon economic development, upon improving the people's living standard and building the material-technical base of socialism, while at the same time they must consolidate national defense and security, so that our beloved homeland may be reliably protected. [paragraph continues]

Along with this, we are facing the task of consolidating our solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, and the solidarity and comprehensive alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as the task of contributing to the joint revolutionary cause of peoples throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV GIVES AWARDS TO OUTSTANDING WORKERS

AU281643 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] On 28 April Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the gold stars of the Hero of Socialist Labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order to outstanding workers who have excelled in socialist competition nationwide and in implementing the national economic plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted the awarded workers most cordially on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers and on his own behalf. He expressed gratitude for their contribution to successfully concluding the most fruitful 5 years in the development of socialist Bulgaria and expressed his conviction that with their enthusiasm and conscientiousness they will continue to work for the country's progress.

Yordan Abrashev, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, expressed thanks on behalf of the awarded workers, who were also greeted by Comrades Peko Takov, Petur Tanchev, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and by Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY EXHIBITION CLOSES IN BELGRADE

AU281938 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Apr (BTA)--The Bulgarian commerce and industry exhibition here was closed. In the course of ten days the exhibition has been attracting chiefs of economic and trade organizations of Serbia, Croatia and Macedonia. Equally interesting were the days of Bulgarian mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry.

During the exhibition many contracts were signed between Bulgarian economic organizations and Yugoslav organizations, totalling more than 175 million dollars. In the sphere of chemistry 16 agreements to the tune of more than 17 million dollars were signed. The Bulgarian "Technoexport" signed an agreement with the "Belgrade" agroindustrial combine for the construction of four complete projects: hot-houses and a leather works, milk-processing combine and industrial shops to the tune of 15 million dollars. In exchange the "Belgrade" combine will supply Bulgaria with wines, animal feeds, canned fruits and vegetables and ready-to-cook foods. "Rudmetal" of Sofia and "Technometal" of Skopje signed agreements for the processing of electrolytic copper, which Yugoslavia will deliver to Bulgaria, worth 13 million dollars and for the delivery from "Technometal" to Bulgaria of fire-proof materials to the tune of 20 million dollars.

Great was the interest evinced in the roundtable meetings between economic officials of Bulgaria and Serbia in which more than 200 specialists took part. As a result of talks, a number of measures were outlined for the expansion and deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation in mechanical engineering, electronics, and electrical engineering, the chemical industry and for the diversification and enrichment of economic and commercial cooperation between the border towns and villages of the two countries.

SOFIA HOSTS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU281530 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Interest in Bulgarian Experience"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Apr (BTA)--Sofia is the host of an international conference on techno-scientific researchers into utilization of low-calorie coals.

As is known, Bulgarian scientists have invented and transfered into practice a new original scheme of burning low-calorie coals. The conference has been sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

Representatives from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Italy as well as of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance met today. Reports on the experience and information of the development of the technologies at utilizing the low-calorie coals will be read.

The possibilities of cooperation in this field will also be discussed.

MAJOR PROGRAM OF EARTHQUAKE RESEARCH DESCRIBED

AU291040 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 29 Apr (BTA)--Bulgaria lies in an active earthquake zone and that is why great attention is paid in this country to seismological research. A powerful impetus to this research was given by the Bulgarian scientists' participation in the UNESCO project for studies of Balkan earthquakes (1970-1976). The network of seismic stations in every country on the peninsula was improved and new observations of the seismic regimes were made.

Over recent years Bulgaria worked out a national complex programme for seismology and earthquake construction, which includes 15 basic tasks from the fields of geophysics, geotectonics, geomorphology, geodesy, earthquake engineering, etc. Work on part of the problems is proceeding in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

One of the major tasks, (?and it) has already been accomplished, was the making of a seismic zoning map of Bulgaria. Similar maps (and what is more in a smaller scale--the Bulgarian is in a 1:100 000 scale) are possessed by the Soviet Union and the United States alone. The map points to the regions where economical construction is possible, after the customary methods and the regions which require the use of modern anti-seismic construction technologies. The new map is based on 62 separate maps and catalogues drawn up by Bulgarian and Soviet specialists after many years of research. Photographs of the Bulgarian territory from space, too, have been used. Thus for instance a map was drawn by the Central Laboratory of Higher Geodesy with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences after 50 years of observations on the changes in the height of all the inhabited places in the country in regard to the sea level, which is observations on the vertical movement of the earth crust.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has invested a number of original technologies for the reinforcement of "weak" earth foundations, among which are those of making a cement "pillow" and through shock and explosion packing. The latter are to be used in the construction of some electric power plants.

WRITERS UNION PUBLISHES NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE

AU281011 Sofia BTA in English 0823 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Apr (BTA)--The first issue of the FAKEL (TORCH) magazine has been published--a bimonthly for Soviet literature, a publication of the Committee for Culture, the Union of Bulgarian Writers and the Union of Translators in Bulgaria.

The magazine editor-in-chief is Mr Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Writers. The 17-member editorial staff includes writers and poets who have been very active in translating Soviet literature into Bulgarian--Angel Todorov, Andrey Germanov, Dimitur Metodiev, Luchezar Elenkov, Mladen Isaev and Khristo Radevski.

The FAKEL magazine will represent the masterpieces of the Soviet literary classics with the best translations ever. The reading public will be made familiar with the latest and most important artistic facts and phenomena in Soviet literature.

The first issue of the FAKEL opens with Maxim Gorky's "Song of the Storm-bird"--in the original and in six translated versions made by different generations of translators. It also contains memoirs and thoughts on Gorky by Vsevolod Ivanov and Leonid Leonov.

The following are represented by the latest translations: Margarita Aliger, Valentin Kataev, Yuliya Drumina, Georgi Markov, Robert Rozhdestvenski, Yuriy Trifonov, Rasul Gamzatov, Iyuriy Rutheux and Vladimir Soloukhin.

The section on literary criticism includes an extensive article by Vitaliy Ozerov: "In the Focus of Attention--the Socialist Way of Life."

WFTU LEADER SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS OF EIGHTIES

AU281934 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Sofia, 28 Apr (BTA)--Today (Ibrahim Zaharia), acting secretary general of the World Trade Union Federation, said that the main document to be endorsed by the 10th Congress of the Trade Unions (Cuba, February 10-15th, 1982) will be entitled "The Trade Unions and the Challenges of the 80's."

At a meeting in Sofia he said that the gravest challenges of the 80's are the stepped up militarization of the USA and their allies, the escalation of the arms race, the swelling unemployment in the capitalist world, the fierce propaganda campaign launched by the West against the socialist countries.

"The workers and the trade unions should put up a united resistance to these challenges," Mr (Ibrahim Zaharia) stressed.

He expressed his gratitude to the Bulgarian trade unions for the help they have rendered to the preparations of the 10th congress and his hope that other trade unions will follow suit.

OUTSTANDING WORKERS, PLANTS GIVEN AWARDS

AU281800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] On 28 April at a festive meeting in Sofia Comrade Stanko Todorov awarded the collective of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources the Working Glory Banner, on successes in implementing the economic plan of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In Varna Comrade Dobri Dzhurov awarded the workers and specialists of the local shipyard the Labor Glory Banner and People's Republic of Bulgaria First Degree Order.

For the fourth time the collective of the Techoexportstroy has been awarded the Labor Glory Banner. The high distinction was awarded in Sofia by Comrade Petur Mladenov.

Comrade Petur Dyulgerov awarded the collective of the Kremikovtsi economic metallurgy combine the Labor Glory Banner and the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The celebration took place in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall.

LATEST POLISH DEVELOPMENTS, SOLIDARITY SCORED

'Revisionists' in PZPR

AU281405 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 27 Apr 81 p 2

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Before the PZPR Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK)--The forthcoming 10th session of the PZPR Central Committee, summoned for Wednesday 29 April, will be an important event of the Polish People's Republic's domestic policy. It will be devoted to the preparation of the party's Extraordinary Ninth Congress, and will discuss the program theses and amendments to the statutes.

Preparations in party organizations for this session and for the congress continue. Meetings discussing--in the context of the political, social and economic situation--problems concerning the party, its unity, methods leading to a restoration of general trust in the party, the development of inner party democracy and improvement of the style of work by party bodies and primary organizations are being held. The meetings with work collectives are being attended by representatives of the PZPR's central bodies.

The healthy forces in the Polish People's Republic are pointing out that revisionist elements within the PZPR are setting off a camapign aimed at discrediting party workers and trying to provoke complications between various links of the party, between the Central Committee, voivodship and primary organizations. Involved in this activity are, among others, those who would like to paralyze the party of Polish communists as the leading force in society. It is characteristic that those people include persons who have already been expelled from the party for violating the statutes.

The revisionist forces in the party are proclaiming demands for reforms in the PZPR, for rejecting the present organizational structure and setting up various so-called horizontal structures, at variance with party statutes, that should replace the party's leading bodies.

'Emotions and Pressure Actions'

AU281354 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Apr 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "'Solidarity' Is Threatening the Government; New Conflicts on the Horizon"]

[Text] One may be tempted to say that now--after the general strike threatened by "Solidarity" at the time of the conflict in Bydgoszcz has been warded off, after the government having retreated before the Episcopate and "Solidarity" and opened the doors to the recognition of so-called Rural "Solidarity" and after more than 650 miscellaneous agreements between the so-called independent trade unions and the government have been signed--peace might finally set in in Poland, albeit the implementation of the aforementioned agreements will cost the state treasury Z740-800 billion annually!

However, on Thursday 23 April in Gdansk it was confirmed anew that peace and the normalization of social and economic life are still merely a wish. After a session of "Solidarity's" Consultative Commission, which ruled that it is necessary to be "tough" in the talks with the government on the fulfillment of the 30 March agreement and to negotiate from a position of strength, there is now anxiety about the fate of the 2 months without strikes--a decision on which was made by the recent session of the Sejm--anxiety that is absolutely justified.

The government is being criticized for all things possible and impossible: among other things, for not yet having submitted to "Solidarity" a program showing the way out of the crisis. But at the same time and in the same breath "Solidarity" rejects the 10 points of the government program that form the basis of that way out.

The government is being rebuked also for the constantly deteriorating situation in housing construction even though "Solidarity" has not even lifted a finger to improve the situation. It calmly ignores the fact that work discipline continues to get worse, not only in the construction sector but in all branches of the economy. It criticizes the government because the situation in agriculture, health care and elsewhere is not getting any better but at the same time the "Solidarity" leadership is evidently sabotaging the implementation of the 10 points of the government program and distracting people from work.

The forum of the Consultative Commission's delegates in Gdansk made it clear: We do not regard negotiations on the 10 points of the government program as the platform for talks with the government. In other words, "Solidarity" is clearly rejecting the government program and expressing its distrust of it.

One can judge from this that the "Solidarity" leadership has prepared itself in advance for a conflict with the government, so as to evoke a new wave of emtoions and pressure actions concerning questions that are of key significance for "Solidarity." It is trying to nip in the bud all government initiatives, to present the government to the public as "incompetent" and to discredit it because initiative must be on "Solidarity's" side, cost what it may. The so-called guidelines of "Solidarity's" activity, which constitute some sort of an antiprogram to the government program, state: "Solidarity" is the only force capable of leading the country out of the crisis. It is the only guarantee of it.

That is fully in keeping with the strategic line of KOR, "Solidarity's" ideological guide, the main goal of which is to bring about counterrevolution. It is no accident that the "Solidarity" leadership concentrates also on the demand to change the election system to representative bodies, to open on this basis the doors to deputy seats for people who are in opposition to the socialist system. The campaign for releasing from custody members of Moczulski's antisocialist "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and halting investigations against members of the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) led by J. Kuron and A. Michnik is also part of the "broad political tolerance." Incidentally, why has the trial against Moczulski's group been postponed? Why do Kuron and others continue to agitate among young people and in enterprises?

The assertions in the [Polish] daily press that moderate and prudent people are increasingly gaining ground in the elections into "Solidarity" bodies do not correspond with reality. The situation has been tellingly characterized by TRYBUNA LUDU: The observers of events taking place within "Solidarity" are following with concern phenomena bearing out that extremist forces in that organization are exerting a considerable influence on the course of events. Everyone who knows the script that has been prepared for the event of a general strike knows, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, that it envisages that centers running the strike will assume control over all plants (offices and institutions) and areas of social life, over foodstuffs supplies, electricity and water, over communal economy, transportation, communications and, partially, also over air traffic.

Students Union 'Independent'?

AU281525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka: "Among Members of the 'independent Students Union'; Who Steers Them?"]

[Text] The consultation of the members of the "coordinating commission" of the "Independent students union," which is active at the Krakow institutes of higher learning, had a loaded schedule. On several points of the agenda they continually returned to the results of their organization's congress, at which they also welcomed U.S. diplomatic representatives. Once more they recalled the content of the messages of Cardinal Franczisek Macharski and "Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa.

There also was a teletyped message from Gdansk lying on the table. It voiced uneasiness over the resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on banning strikes for 2 months. Allegedly, there do not have to be any strikes as long as the government fulfills all of "Solidarity's" demands, particularly the political, and if not? In that case the resolution of the legislative body does not oblige "Solidarity" organizers to anything. Should they regard it as suitable, strikes can be called at any time.

"Of course, who are they to order us? We will abide by 'Solidarity's' recommendations."

"We are an independent students union. We will do only what we regard as necessary."

The room of the photography club in Holubi Street in Krakow, which today houses the staff of the students' union, was a hubbub. The tone was no better than the content of the provocative leaflets in the city, on the Jagellon University building and in the club. Every poster contained a political demand. And at their congress [they dared] speak about the apolitical nature of the union's work.

"Who is in charge of your organization? It looks as if it is 'Solidarity,'" we ask when the words of Lech Walesa, Andrzej Gwiazda and other leaders are repeated over and over. "Who told you that? We are cooperating with 'Solidarity' only in the cultural sphere," protests Slawomir Suss, chairman of the "coordinating commission" of the Krakow institutes of higher learning.

"Have you not--at your congress--apologized for shortcomings in organizational preparations? You were, allegedly, pretty busy with strikes and the 'Solidarity' leadership appreciated your help."

"That is inaccurate. The 'Solidarity' people were helping us," disagrees Marek Lasota, member of the commission of the "independent students union" at Jagellon University. "When we were on strike, friends from 'Solidarity' used to bring us food, and they took good care of us in general."

"Thus, according to you, cooperation in organizing strikes is cooperation in the sphere of culture?"

The question remained unanswered. Chairman Slawomir Suss, fourth semester philosophy student, changed the subject quickly. He lashed out at the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SUPS]. (Allegedly for technical reasons, its delegation was not invited to the first congress of the "independent students union." They did not print enough invitation cards....) He swore that their union, in contrast with the SUPS, will not let anybody interfere in its work. It will not permit any influences. In that, they are also helped by pedagogic and technical personnel of the institutes of higher learning.

"And what about the influence of 'Solidarity'? These posters, and you agree with their content, were not published by your union."

Several of the posters demanded the release of leaders of an antistate organization; others attacked the public security corps.

"Only you, in the neighboring countries, assert that antisocialist elements are active in 'Solidarity.'"

"Only we? After all, the charges against the leaders of the Confederation [for an Independent Poland] and KOR were raised in your country."

"Some people still think they can get away with anything. In the end they will have to free them anyway. If not, then there will again be a strike."

"You are not even going to respect the Sejm's resolution?"

"Lech Walesa said it clearly. If we do not come to terms with the government, nothing and no one will stop us from striking."

"But in your country there are ever more frequent voices saying that there have already been too many strikes. People want to work in peace." We remind them of what has been said by many students from all Polish institutes of higher learning. Many of them, when asked why they are striking, reply that they do not know the reason for the interruption of teaching, but when no one teaches at school, there are no examinations, and thus they have to drop the lectures also.

"We will not conduct discussions with anyone. We have a clear principle--solidarity with 'Solidarity,'" emphasizes Marek Lasota. "All must be subordinate to it, whether they like it or not. Anyway, what can those who do not agree with us do?"

"And is that democratic? On the one hand you are calling for more democracy, and on the other you make impossible access to classrooms and laboratories for those who want to study in peace."

"Well, such is struggle," answers Slawomir Suss. "Our wishes will prevail, or else...."

He spoke about a struggle when there are calls for tranquillity. He was in favor of strikes when proper work is needed. He favored apolitical work regarding the "independent students union" and at the same time identified himself with the methods of political blackmail practiced by "Solidarity." He did not even have time to acquaint himself with the Sejm's resolution (after 5 days), but he already knew--almost by heart--the conclusions adopted by the "Solidarity's" leadership on the day of the Sejm session. And at the same time, a measure was being prepared supporting "Solidarity."

And they call themselves an independent union.

Support for Antisocialist

LD291015 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The extremist forces in Solidarity are again showing their unwillingness to respect the laws of People's Poland. They are openly defending and promoting a man who left Poland illegally, worked against the interests of his own country while abroad and has now returned--again illegally--under a false name and, no doubt, with certain instructions. Our commentary deals with the purpose of this new provocation.

Under the influence of the enemies of socialism, the leadership of the so-called independent trade unions is again dragging Solidarity into a new conflict with the state system in Poland. This time it is the return of Edmund Baluka, which seems to have been intentionally timed to coincide with the preparations for the PZPR Central Committee session, a session which could contribute significantly to the general consolidation of the situation in the country. This provocation is intended not only to increase tension in Poland, but also to create conditions in the country which would facilitate the return to Poland of other clearly antisocialist personalities from among the emigre circles. Therefore, this goal amounts to an attack on the laws of this country and a clear attempt to open the door to let the antisocialist fifth column abroad into present-day Poland.

Judging by the cordial welcome given to Baluka by some Solidarity leaders, he has found in this organization companions who share his views, people who are manipulating public opinion in his favor and even people who threaten further strikes in support of this dubious protege.

The leadership of Solidarity is again obfuscating the situation and again acting to defend a man who has openly betrayed the interests of socialist Poland while in the West. The leadership is creating yet another crisis situation which delays the solving of the country's serious economic and social problems and thus provides room for such people as Edmund Baluka, Jacek Kuron and others to maneuver. In this respect, the leadership of the so-called independent trade unions is greatly exceeding the scope of a trade union movement. In this case, too, it is making political demands. Clearly, this will not serve the cause of socialism--the cause of the great majority of the working people of People's Poland.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY CALLED 'HYPOCRISY'

AU281655 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 81 p 6

[CTK Washington dispatch: "The Hypocrisy of the Calls for 'Freedom'; They Are Praising 'Solidarity' While Oppressing Trade Unions at Home"]

[Text] Washington, CTK--Is it not strange that wealthy American enterpreneurs do not spare songs of praise for the Polish "Solidarity" and are at the same time spending millions of dollars annually to prevent American workers from organizing in truly free and independent trade unions? This is what an American worker asked in his letter to the editor of the Baltimore SUN.

American companies are hiring consultants and experts whose task it is to come up with new obstacles preventing the establishment of such trade unions. Those words show the hypocrisy of the vociferous propaganda campaign that is being unleashed in the United States in support of the leaders of "Solidarity," who take great pride in being independent.

The hypocrisy of the calls for "freedom of the trade union movement," with the help of which the new "friends of the Polish workers" in Washington are camouflaging their subversive activity, stands out clearly when viewed against the background of the situation of tens of millions of workers in the United States itself--workers who are deprived of their rights. Only 20 percent of wage-earning employees in the United States are organized in trade unions and the number of workers organized in unions is steadily declining.

Workers who are not organized have no rights whatsoever and are subject to very cruel exploitation. They have no chance to conclude collective contracts guaranteeing decent wages, work protection and support in the event of work disability. Afraid of being fired, they are forced to work for negligible wages. Workers' attempts to organize in trade unions are encountering fierce resistance of those who possess power. The "initiators" are immediately fired and if they continue to "agitate" they are physically liquidated with the help of the Mafia.

Established trade union organizations are being disbanded, on the basis of "right to work laws." According to data published by the Washington STAR, in the last 10 years 612 newly formed trade union organizations have been dissolved in the United States in this manner. The New York TIMES notes that for many years entrepreneurs "have been refusing to recognize new trade unions, with the help of many tricks, even in those cases when their legality was confirmed by the court." Entrepreneurs are opposing the establishment of trade unions primarily because they prefer to hire workers who are not organized, the Washington STAR frankly states. In the present conditions this means obtaining people who work for next to nothing. All attempts to put an end to the entrepreneurs' highhandedness by legal means are thwarted by the monopolies and their supporters in Congress. This is assisted to a great extent by the treachery of the representatives of the corrupt AFL-CIO trade union leadership, who, in fact, undermine the workers movement.

The rightwing AFL-CIO leaders promptly assented to the "compromise" bill on the reform of the labor code that preserved the unviolability of the antilabor "right to work laws."

The trade unions did virtually nothing even when Congress turned down even this half-hearted measure. Encouraged by this capitalist approach, the legislators went even farther and in the 1979-1980 period adopted a whole set of new antilabor, antiunion laws, among them a law forbidding strikes in the construction industry.

The alliance of monopolies, authorities and the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO trade union center on an antilabor basis makes it possible to arrive at a better understanding of the essence of their provocative policy as regards their incendiary declarations or direct financial support for antisocialist elements in "Solidarity."

CPCZ EXPERIENCES SHOW NEED FOR PARTY 'PURITY'

LD231000 Prague CTK in English 0814 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 23 Apr (CETEKA)--Today's RUDE PRAVO said that for the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all kinds, and everyday efforts at a creative development of Marxism-Leninism will remain the principal component of the ideo-political line.

The daily recalled that in the 1960's, the leading role of the party was weakened, its ties with the working masses impaired, and the foundations of the socialist society endangered. Failure to respect the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and their negation created conditions enabling world imperialism to pursue its strategy. Imperialism oriented itself, and is still doing so as the events in Poland make clear, on internal erosion of the socialist community, and on erosion of socialism in individual socialist countries.

The past decade of dedicated work of the Communist Party, the working class, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia is evidence that successful advancement of socialist society requires firm leadership.

"The experience of the Communist Party gained in the struggle against revisionism and right-wing opportunism, and for restoration of the Leninist norms of party life prove how important it is to care for the ideological and political unity of the party, for the purity of party ranks, to deepen the union between the party and the people, to wage an everyday struggle against all manifestations of hostile and revisionist ideology, to wage an incessant struggle for unity of the party and the people, to set demanding, scientifically justified tasks, and to systematically check up on their fulfillment," RUDE PRAVO said.

NIGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Prague Arrival

LD281018 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Nigerian Minister for External Affairs Ishaya Audu arrived by air in Prague yesterday for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was met at Ruzyne airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. The visit is aimed at further intensification of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria.

Talks With Chnoupek

LD281400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs and Ishaya Audu, minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, had talks at Cernin Palace in Prague today. They discussed the present development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Nigeria and expressed satisfaction over the fact that the traditional contacts of friendly cooperation are good.

The number of actual and planned visits of government representatives of the two states clearly illustrates the desire to further strengthen this positive process, to contribute to deeper mutual understanding and to seek initiatives for further extending the advantageous bilateral cooperation. New possibilities are opening, particularly for increasing the cooperation in culture, science, health care and education. In debating topical questions of international politics, it was noted that the viewpoints of the two countries on the basic problems of international relations were identical. Czechoslovakia and Nigeria strive to maintain and strengthen world peace and the policy of detente, to halt the arms race and to achieve progress in disarmament. The two countries support the liberation struggle of people for complete independence and social progress and oppose imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled during the talks the significant attention paid to foreign political issues by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He also stressed that the Czechoslovak people believe the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, voiced at the 26th CPSU Congress, to be an expression of their own vital interests and needs.

Strougal Receives Audu

LD290656 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Apr (CETEKA)--Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal here on Tuesday.

The premier informed him of the main political and economic tasks in 1981-85 and of the aims of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. He said that conditions exist for Czechoslovakia to take more active part in the future in the industrialization of Nigeria, in the development of its agriculture and in the training of experts.

The Nigerian minister said his country was interested in further intensification of relations with Czechoslovakia in all spheres. In this context, they discussed some issues concerning further long-term cooperation.

Also present at the talks was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Luncheon Given

LD281406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, gave a festive luncheon today in honor of Ishaya Audu, minister for external affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The luncheon was attended by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, government ministers of the Czech Socialist Republic, representatives of the Czech National Council, and other personalities. The two ministers proposed toasts during the luncheon.

COMMUNIQUE ON RAMADAN'S 22-24 APRIL VISIT

AU271143 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 81 p 7

[Joint communique on the 22-24 April visit to the CSSR of Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, signed in Prague 24 April]

[Text] At the invitation extended by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolutionary Command Council member and Republic of Iraq [ROI] first deputy prime minister paid an official friendly visit to the CSSR on 22-24 April 1981.

During his visit, Taha Yasin Ramadan was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak, with whom he conducted talks on weighty international issues and on relations between the CSSR and the ROI.

In addition, Taha Yasin Ramadan had talks with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal. From the Czechoslovak side, the talks were attended by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finances; Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; and Jaroslav Janik, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and from the Iraqi side by Taha Ibrahim al-'Abdallah, planning minister; Ahmad Husayn, Foreign Ministry under secretary; (Chatim Abdur Rasid), deputy minister of trade; 'Abd al-Muhsin Hasan 'Alwan, Oil Ministry under secretary and other officials.

During an exchange of views on current international issues, Taha Yasin Ramadan supplied information on the ROI's foreign policy and the economic, cultural and social accomplishments of the Iraqi people under the leadership of the Ba'th party. He also explained the direction of the ROI's economic development plan in the coming 5 years. He stressed the ROI's interest in further developing and deepening political, economic and cultural relations that exist between the two countries to their bilateral benefit and in the interest of social progress and peace in the world. Taha Yasin Ramadan gave an expose on the situation in the Gulf region, the development of the confrontation with Iran and the gravity of the situation arising from that conflict. He noted that Iraq has welcomed the mediation efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, of the organization of the Islamic Conference and of the special UN emissary, whose objective was to arrange a cease fire and a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Lubomir Strougal explained the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy, which--together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community and all the world's progressive forces--is striving to build a dam against the attempts of world imperialism to unleash a new, far-reaching arms race, threaten the progressive development of countries which have liberated themselves, interfere in the internal affairs of other states and--under the pretext of defending the vital interests of capitalist big powers or the struggle against international "terrorism"--to suppress the national liberation struggle.

Lubomir Strougal voiced appreciation for Iraq's positive stance on the numerous initiatives seeking to mediate a peaceful solution to the conflict. He also expressed the CSSR's concern over a longer duration of the war conflict between Iraq and Iran, and again appealed for its speedy political resolution.

Lubomir Strougal also acquainted Taha Yasin Ramadan with the results which the Czechoslovak people--led by the CPCZ--achieved in fulfillment of tasks determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85 determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

In the course of a discussion about international issues, the two sides expressed concern over increasing international tension, the arms race and the accumulation of nuclear weapons, caused by imperialist circles.

They expressed their countries' determination to continue endeavors aimed at strengthening peace and the security of nations and at further developing the process of detente, which corresponds to the most intrinsic vital interests of all countries and nations.

They also stressed the necessity of eliminating hotbeds of tension and maintaining the principles of mutual equality and security. They expressed the willingness to continue, together with the progressive and peace-loving forces, the struggle against imperialism. The two sides pointed out the importance which they attach to the fulfillment of the Helsinki Final Act. They attach great importance to the ongoing meeting in Madrid and support efforts aimed at convoking a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

After assessing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides emphasized that the current tension in the region is the consequence of the aggressive, expansionist policy against the Arab people, conducted by Israel with the support of world imperialism, and of the continuing occupation of the Arab territories.

They underscored that a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of all Israeli units from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and without the Arab people of Palestine realizing their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state. They resolutely condemned the decision of Israel to change the character and status of Jerusalem.

In addition, the two sides indignantly condemned the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian regime and the Camp David accords between Israel, Egypt and the United States, whose objective is to permanently establish the results of aggression, the occupation of the Arab territories and the denial of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They expressed full support for the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides condemned the spreading American military presence in the Gulf and Indian Ocean, and the threat of interference by the United States in the internal affairs of other countries, a matter that jeopardizes peace and security in the world. The two sides demanded that the Indian Ocean and the adjoining regions become zones of peace.

The two sides pointed out the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement in strengthening world peace and its efforts to achieve a new, international economic order. The Czechoslovak side valued Iraq's contribution to the policy of that movement.

The two sides stressed their determination to continue supporting national liberation movements fighting for complete independence against imperialism and racism.

In an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and affirmed the CSSR's and the ROI's common interest in continuing to strengthen them. They also discussed the possibilities and forms of further developing mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

During their meeting, the representatives of the two countries devoted extraordinary attention to assessing the prospects of further developing mutually advantageous economic relations. They valued the development of economic cooperation in the past and discussed new incentives in developing them on a broader basis. They concluded that the standing Czechoslovak-Iraqi Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation will continue to play an important role as regards the strengthening of these relations.

Realistic possibilities of mutual goods exchange and the further deepening of scientific-technical cooperation were specifically assessed during the talks. The two delegations expressed their willingness and readiness to expand mutual economic cooperation, especially in the spheres of crude oil processing, the construction materials industry, power engineering, irrigation and other fields of the ROI's national economy. The Iraqi side especially affirmed its interest in further deliveries of Czechoslovak machinery and equipment.

The two sides also discussed other economic issues of common interest in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed thanks for the cordial reception and the hospitality extended to him and his entourage in the CSSR. He invited CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to visit the ROI. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

JAKES RECEIVES RSFSR FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD281026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secetary of the CPCZ Central Committee, yesterday received Stepan Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of the food industry, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

During a friendly discussion they briefed each other on implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress on development of the food industry. They also assessed the possibilities of further development of mutual cooperation.

KEMPNY RECEIVES SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION

LD281212 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague a Soviet delegation headed by Boris Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Ivan Davydov, deputy minister of trade. They discussed questions of cooperation and the further development of the mutual exchange of consumer goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

SOVIET ENVOY BOTVIN PRESENTS AWARD TO HUSAK

LD281952 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 28 Apr (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and Czechoslovak president, received here on Tuesday Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin who handed over to him the medal "For Friendship in Arms" awarded to him by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The award was (?made in) connection with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Treaty, in recognition of Gustav Husak's great contribution to the cause of detente and security in Europe, and to the strengthening of friendship and military cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty forces.

LEADERS GREET AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD271046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, and Premier Lubomir Strougal on Sunday congratulated Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [POPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, on the third anniversay of the April revolution.

The historic anniversary started by the Afghan people in April 1978. In their long struggle for liberation from the yoke of social and national oppression, they started the stage of construction of a new just society in Afghanistan, the congratulatory telegram noted.

Under the leadership of the POPA and with the internationalist support of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and progressive forces, the Afghan people are successfully developing and strengthening the revolutionary achievements and defending them against the attacks of enemies and external aggression, international imperialism and Beijing hegemonists.

The people of Czechoslovakia sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the Afghan people in the political, economic and social development of their country and in strengthening its international prestige. They appreciate Afghanistan's contribution of peace and security and the Afghan Government's efforts for a political settlement of the situation in the region and the promotion of peaceful cooperation with neighboring states.

The telegram expresses pleasure that cooperation between the two countries, their parties and peoples is successfully developing after the victory of the April revolution, and especially its second stage.

We are convinced that these relations will continue to deepen in all ways for the benefit of our nations and in the interest of the strengthening of peace and progress in the world.

We assure you that the CPCZ and all our people will continue to stand firmly on the side of the people and the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan in their just struggle, concludes the telegram of congratulations from Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal to the highest Afghan representative, Babrak Karmal.

A congratulatory telegram on the national day of Afghanistan was sent to Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost by his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek.

DECLINE IN SLOVAK CRIME RATE 'INTERRUPTED'

AU281808 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 81 p 2

["EI"-signed report: "Reserves in Prevention"]

[Text] Bratislava--In the last few years the rate of recorded crime in the Slovak Socialist Republic has been marked by a moderate decline. According to information given to journalists at yesterday's press conference by representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic's General Prosecutor's Office and Ministry of Interior, the decline in recorded crime was interrupted last year. Compared with 1979, the number of prosecuted perpetrators of criminal acts increased slightly--by 9.2 percent, Most prosecuted persons were in the East Slovakia Region. Especially the number of people prosecuted because of pilferage of property in socialist ownership, rowdyism, murder, robbery and theft has increased. The influence of alcoholism and recidivism on criminal activity remains a serious problem. Considerable reserves in the preventive educational activity are also indicated by increased crime among the Gypsy population and juvenile offenders.

CORRECTIONS, ADDITIONS TO STROUGAL NATIONAL FRONT SPEECH

The following corrections and additions to the item entitled "NATIONAL FRONT CENTRAL COMMITTEES' PROCEEDINGS" and subtitled "Strougal Address," published in the 27 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on pages D1-D8, are supplied from RUDE PRAVO of 25 April.

On page D1 insert the following passage before the first paragraph of the item.

[Text] "Comrades, Dear friends,

"The Central Committees of the National Front of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics are meeting at a joint plenary session to discuss and declare their program for the elections to representative bodies at all levels.

"At the same time it is their task to approve the National Front's candidates for the Chamber of Peoples and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, and for the Czech and Slovak National Councils.

"Thus this session will in fact open the election campaign. The contents of the campaign will be our people's busy activity to fulfill the program of our socialist homeland's further development, which was adopted by the recent 16th CPCZ Congress.

"Less than a fortnight has elapsed since the 16th congress' conclusion, and there is not a single political party, social or interest organization associated in our National Front that has not yet unequivocally endorsed its conclusions and has not declared its readiness to take part in their implementation.

"On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, allow me to warmly thank the leading bodies and members of the other political parties and social and interest organizations for this support and trust. We regard it highly because it is a manifestation of sincere and close bonds of alliance in building our joint edifice, in our joint cause.

"Soon the CPCZ will celebrate the 60th anniversary of its existence. These 60 years have been a period of struggle for man's better, socially more equitable life. There cannot be anything more gratifying for us communists than the people's trust and their active support for party policy and the program approved by the party's 16th congress.

"Comrades!

"The results of the past decade are a source of our justified pride. In the course of the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans, we significantly expanded our country's economic potential and in general multiplied our national wealth. Owing to selfless work by workers, cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia, men and women, adults and young people, new chapters were written in the history of our country's economic and social development.

"It is an undeniable fact that precisely the past decade was marked by a significant increase in our people's material and cultural standards. The results we have achieved in consolidating social security, health care, provisions for families, and mother and child care deserve great appreciation.

"The upward trend in our people's living standards and the substantially strengthened material and technical base [of our economy] are not the only manifestation of the results we have achieved in developing our socialist society. What we regard as most important are the changes that have taken place in the people themselves. These changes cannot be reflected in any statistics, cannot be expressed in terms of figures, but they undoubtedly exist. They are reflected in one's attitude toward work, to one's collective, to the requirements of the whole, and to created values. They are manifested in one's conviction about the correctness of the socialist path of development and our membership in the large family of fraternal socialist states, and in the sincere friendship with and love for the land of the Great October and its people.

"Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, was therefore fully entitled to say at the 16th CPCZ Congress: "We can state without exaggerating that most our people link their lives with socialism." That is the most conclusive characterization of the changes that have taken place in people's awareness, in their minds. We also consider this the most valuable victory of all.

"Our people's overall cultural standards have increased to an unprecedented extent on this basis."

"That is borne out by the growth of the educational level and the interest in education, by the technical and professional skills of our workers and farmers, by our young people's attitude to science and technology and, last but not least, by the unceasing interest of our people in acquainting themselves with the cultural heritage of both our peoples and with world culture. Evidence of that is also furnished by our people's love for books, the threater, music and fine arts. All that together represents our people's lasting health. It is an investment with the best prospects, an investment that is already yielding fruit--and will do so in future also--in the form of material and intellectual assets.

"A valuable aspect of those results is the fact that they have been achieved under much more difficult and complicated conditions. We have had to overcome a considerable number of difficulties and obstacles. Even though we have not completely resolved all problems, we have created a good, solid springboard for everything we want to accomplish in the first half of the eighties."

On page D 2, after last sentence of last paragraph, insert the following:

"In this educational work, we are concentrating especially on the young generation, to prepare it well for practical life, for the time when it will assume responsibility for the further fate of our country and its people. We are convinced that the employees of our schools and educational institutions fully realize this, and that they will help, in the spirit of those principles, to strengthen in our young people the conviction about the correctness of the path along which our peoples advance, to awaken in the young generation a thirst for knowledge, respect and a positive attitude to people and work and to cultivate in it a love for the socialist homeland and pride in the progressive past of our peoples and, in indivisible unity with this, the awareness of our togetherness with the community of the socialist countries, with the great Soviet Union and with the revolutionary movement of the international workers class.

"When speaking about the education of the socialist person, we cannot leave unnoticed the irreplaceable role of culture and the arts, based on a broad democratic foundation and drawing on the best traditions of the revolutionary and progressive Czech, Slovak and world culture.

"We want and will support the development of works of art that receive their inspiration from the struggle for social progress and which portray man artistically, forcefully, truthfully and candidly, with his struggles, victories and defeats, with his joys and sorrows; a fullblooded man in his complex nature. We have no doubts that our writers, composers, graphic artists, film makers and television producers will create new inspiring works of art addressing themselves to the present, works of art that will capture the hearts and win the admiration and respect of their readers, listeners and viewers."

On page D 4, insert the following after the first paragraph:

"The conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress concerning the problems of planned management form an immensely important part of its programmatic line. The congress critically evaluated this area and indicated the way to raise the level of managerial work, a way corresponding to the needs of multifaceted intensification, a more resolute application of the results of science and technology, a more effective stimulation of effective and good-quality work and the establishment of the most favorable possible conditions for people's multifaceted creative work.

"There is only one conceivable response by the individual levels of management and every state and economic organization: to assess with the utmost responsibility and as fast as possible the state and the effectiveness of managerial work, and to thoroughly ponder and adopt specific organizational, cadre and material measures to rectify the situation.

"In particular, the measures must be aimed at changing the style and methods of managerial work and against useless paperwork and red tape, against complacency and routine. They must be aimed at strictly defining authority and responsibilities, at an uncompromising fulfillment of obligations and asks, at firm work discipline and a rigid control of work results.

"In the present period, we must devote great attention to fully asserting those changes in planning, management and the economic mechanism that ensue from the Set of Measures, which came into force at the beginning of this year.

"It is necessary to keep in mind that what is involved is not merely the fulfillment and understanding of one index or another. The indexes are an integral part and an expression of the need to change economic thinking and, consequently, economic conduct. Without bringing about such a change, we will not be able to advance.

"The immediate task is to complete work on the draft Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the spirit of the adopted Main Guidelines for Economic and Social development in the CSSR 1981-1985. Scientific-technical development must become the backbone and supporting skeleton of this plan. If we want to seek the best possible solutions, then we must at the same time start working on a long-term outlook for our society's socioeconomic development. The federal and national governments, ministries and other central agencies are primarily responsible for fulfilling those tasks. They must be mastered in cooperation with the central links of management and national committees at higher levels, making use of a broad aktiv of professionally competent employees."

On page D 6, following the first sentence ending "future as well," insert the following: "It will be essential in this process, in which the education of a new person who thinks and acts in a socialist manner holds an important place, to harmonize to the greatest possible extent individual and group interests with social interests. Highly urgent is the need to find new effective forms and ways of strengthening, in the overall social climate, such needed elements as exactingness, civic responsibility and honesty. The diverse levels of initiative and activity by the membership base of individual segments of the National Front, which has been considerably expanded recently, constitute an untapped potential for improvements. Other hidden possibilities lie in cooperation with government bodies, national committees, deputies and the broad aktiv of people's administration.

"National committees--as the representative bodies that maintain the closest contacts with the working people--play a key role in developing socialist democracy. In keeping with the conclusions of the 16th Congress, we want to continue strengthening the authority of elected bodies, improving the work of the apparatus, and deepening socialist legality in all areas of the national committees' activity. We will create conditions for more effectively implementing their coordinating functions in the comprehensive social and economic development of the territorial entities under their administration and, thereby, for increasing the national committees' contribution to fulfilling all-social needs.

"The newly proposed candidates will submit to their constituencies the National Front's draft election programs. In discussing them, we have an opportunity to make use of our working people's interest in public affairs, encourage their activity and open the doors to the programs' productive implementation.

"The successful fulfillment of the past election programs confirms that cooperation with organs and organizations of the National Front has further improved, and that in a number of localities we have succeeded in enlisting for this socially beneficial activity also enterprises, united agricultural cooperatives and other organizations.

"Within the framework of the "Z" project [community self-help program], in the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan citizens built 146 elementary schools and 1,900 kindergartens, 150 nurseries and 200 school cafeterias.

"The number of bus waiting rooms has increased by 2,240 and the water main network was expanded by more than 4,000 kilometers. New sports grounds, tourist accommodations and other socially beneficial facilities have been built. Almost 900 hectares of new green areas have improved the outward appearance of our cities and villages."

On page D 6, insert the following at the end of the third paragraph:

"Man, who is the maker and creator of values, is at the same time the beneficiary of the results of his own work. It is in our joint interest that this man, citizen of the socialist state, develop his positive qualities, education and talents as well as he can, and apply them for his own and the whole society's benefit. However, we must enlist him- enlist him literally daily, again and again--for our policy, for our intentions and goals; because only then will he support them and take an active part in their implementation.

"That also means making use of people's knowledge, knowing their views, suggestions and criticism, and taking them earnestly into account. It is quite natural that not every proposal or idea can be implemented, that not every comment is correct and that not every criticism is necessarily constructive. However, that cannot and must not mean that we will not deal with them consistently and will not--provided they are legitimate and feasible--solve and settle them sensitively."

On page D 6, last paragraph, following third sentence ending "of the time," rephrase the fourth sentence as follows: "All the more grievous are our experiences from the end of the previous decade and the beginning of the new one, when the international climate worsened seriously and tension and the number of flashpoints of war increased."

On page D 7, first paragraph, second sentence change [words indistinct] to "and puppet governments".

On page D 7, third paragraph, third sentence, change "(?political share)" to "our share of responsibility."

On page D 7, replace the [passage indistinct] at the end of the item with the following: "of the borders of socialism in Central Europe.

"We know that we are entering difficult years in international politics. But at the same time, we know how to deal with the difficulties, what to avoid and what to strive for.

"We want peace. In the interest of preserving it, we will do everything to strengthen the security of our state and the entire socialist community.

"Comrades, we are entering the final phase in the preparations for elections to the national committees and legislative bodies. The basic political aims which will determine the activity of those bodies in the coming period were formulated at the 16th CPCZ Congress, and are geared toward further developing our socialist society. They are also expressed in the draft declaration of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee that is to be approved by our session.

"Its main purpose is to make the line and conclusions of the congress enter into the consciousness of every citizen in our country so as to influence his approach to the exacting tasks of today and the days to come.

"We want everyone to approach them with a feeling of responsibility for the future fate of his country, for the happy and contented life of all our people and for fresh successes in building our beautiful homeland, the CSSR."

FISCHER TALKS WITH VISITING POLISH UNDER SECRETARY

LD281702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Jozef Wiejacz, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, for a friendly talk on Tuesday. Maciej Wirowski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR, also took part.

CHURCH SYNOD 'CONCERNED' AT HOSTILITY TOWARD POLAND

LD281306 Hamburg DPA in German 1119 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] East Berlin, 28 Apr (DPA)--The synod of the Evangelical Church in the eastern region at Berlin-Brandenburg has proclaimed its solidarity with neighboring Poland and expressed concern at the revival in the GDR of old prejudices against Poland. In a letter to the Polish Ecumenical Council, adopted at its spring meeting in East Berlin today, the synod urges that all possibilities for reciprocal visits should be exploited.

The Federation of Evangelical Churches and the Diakonisches Werk [charity organization] in the GDR are also requested by the synod to continue their efforts to send consignments of aid to the ecumenical council in Poland. At the end of last week, the first large aid consignment from GDR churches was handed over. It consisted of food for evangelical old people's homes.

The letter was handed to Pastor Jan Hause, representative at the synod of the Evangelical Church of the Augsburg confession in Poland. The letter, which is to be made known to the church parishes in Berlin-Brandenburg, says: "Over the past few months our parishes have been concerned for our Polish neighbors in a special way and have been praying for them. We are upset that sometimes old prejudices are revived and derogatory remarks about Poland can be heard. We oppose these. We are making efforts to ensure that previous contacts are maintained by our congregations and that new friendships are formed where possible. We are in favor of all possibilities being exploited for reciprocal visits."

The report to the synod by the church directorate had already noted with concern that "hostile remarks against Poland and Polish people were to be heard" in the GDR. It was also regretted that because of travel restrictions imposed by the GDR last autumn it has not been possible for church employees to visit Poland.

In the debate on the report of the church directorate, members of the synod also expressed their concern at hostile reactions in the GDR to developments in Poland.

LEGAL TALKS RESUMED WITH FEDERAL REPUBLIC

LD281932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (ADN)--Negotiations between the GDR and FRG as regards the agreement on judicial assistance were continued on Tuesday in Bonn. The delegations were led by State Secretary of the GDR Ministry of Justice Dr Hans Ranke, and State Secretary of the FRG Federal Ministry of Justice Dr Guenther Erkel.

BUCHAREST RCP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BERLIN

Enterprise Visit

AU281813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Friday the RCP delegation headed by Gheorghe Pana, member of the political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest municipal committee and general mayor of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, visited the Berlin Veb Elektroprojekt and Anlagenbau. The guests were accompanied by Helmut Mueller, SED Central Committee member and second secretary of the bezirk leadership.

Workers, technologists, researchers and developers reported on their contribution to solving the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress. Gheorghe Pana confirmed the conviction that the universal cooperation between the communists and working people of Bucharest and Berlin will be expanded in all fields, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace.

On the same day Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received the head of the Bucharest delegation.

End of Visit

AU281814 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--On Sunday the RCP delegation of the Bucharest municipal committee, which had visited the GDR capital upon the invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership returned home.

At a concluding talk Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, and Gheorghe Pana, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, first secretary of the municipal committee and general mayor of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania, stressed the usefulness and necessity of strengthening and enlarging cooperation between the two capitals' party organizations. They consider it an important contribution to implementing the agreements on further deepening party relations, which were concluded by the general secretaries of the SED and RCP Central Committees, Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu, in June 1980.

On behalf of the Berlin Bezirk party organization, Konrad Naumann conveyed the most fraternal greetings to the communists and working people of Bucharest and congratulated them on the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the RCP. An invitation by Gheorghe Pana for a SED Berlin Bezirk leadership delegation to visit Bucharest was gratefully accepted.

The RCP delegation visited the Ernst Thaelmann memorial place and laid a bouquet there. On Sunday evening the delegation conducted an exchange of experiences with Erhard Krack, SED Central Committee member and mayor of Berlin, capital of the GDR, and other members of the magistracy on solving communal-political problems.

GERHARD SCHUERER RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE COUNTERPART

AU281848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, received Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of planning and agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique, for a friendly talk.

Proceeding from the agreements between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in September 1980 in Berlin, issues of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Both sides underlined the development of close relations between the central planning organs of the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Gerhard Schuerer reported on the course and the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Mario da Graca Machungo paid tribute to the great international attractiveness of the highest forum of the workers class party in the GDR, which has also met a broad response in his country.

HONECKER SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO KARMAL

AU281955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following state telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the April Revolution I convey to you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan people the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people.

The GDR's communists and all working people deeply welcome the progress which the friendly Afghan people have achieved under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in implementing the aims of the national-democratic revolution in your country.

The GDR follows with sympathy and great respect the revolutionary changes taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and leading to a happy life of the Afghan people in peace, freedom and independence. We are convinced that the party, the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will successfully rebuff the constant attempts of reactionary forces to interfere with the internal affairs of your country. At the same time we reaffirm our support for the constructive proposals of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which serve to guarantee peace and security in southwest Asia.

We state with satisfaction and pleasure that the relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing successfully. We are deeply convinced that close fraternal cooperation will further develop and constantly deepen to the benefit of our two countries' citizens and in the interest of maintaining peace.

Esteemed Comrade Babrak Karmal, accept my best wishes for new successes, health and creative energy.

LCY'S ANGEL CEMERSKI ADDRESSES 10TH SED CONGRESS

AU281401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 81 p 7

[Speech by LCY Central Committee Presidium member Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of the Communists of Macedonia, at the 10th SED Congress in East Berlin on 13 April 1981]

[Text] Comrades, permit me, on behalf of the LCY delegation, the LCY Central Committee, all communists and working peoples, all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, to convey to the delegates to the 10th party congress of the SED, to all SED members and to the working people of the SED the most cordial greetings, to wish you fruitful work at the party congress and new successes on the path of further universally building socialism in your country. (strong applause)

The working people of Yugoslavia are observing with satisfaction the successes that have been accomplished in the country's development by the friendly GDR people under the leadership of the SED with Comrade Erich Honecker at its head. These are indeed valuable results, the best proof of which is the fact that today the GDR is one of the world's economically most developed countries.

It is a special pleasure for me to be able to note on this occasion that the relations and the cooperation between the LCY and the SED, the SFRY and the GDR have successfully developed in all fields. We have developed the practice of regular contacts and talks at various levels. We have achieved noteworthy results in the field of scientific cooperation between our two countries.

We are also successfully developing cooperation in the field of science and culture.

Such development of mutually useful relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries was implemented on the foundation laid by Comrades Tito and Honecker. These relations also provide broad opportunities for the further development of cooperation on an equal footing between our countries and parties. On that the LCY and the SFRY will continue to focus their attention, because we feel that it is in the interest of the peoples of our countries and, moreover, in the interest of peace, of international cooperation based on equal rights, and socialism in the world. (prolonged applause)

Comrades, we are firmly convinced that a country's contribution to the development of socialism in the world is most clearly reflected in its own socialist development. Proceeding from this premise the LCY is seeking to use all available forces of our society to develop the material basis of socialism as broadly and as quickly as possible. In this we have achieved important results. At the same time we have developed new socialist societal relations of self-management in which the determining role of the workers class is fully expressed.

The political system of socialist self-management that is based on the delegate principle, has permitted millions of working people and citizens of Yugoslavia to directly decide on all social development matters. The principle of national sovereignty and of fully equal rights is the basis for the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities of our country, socialist solidarity and consolidation of the socialist self-managing community.

In our international relations we were and continue to be constantly oriented to socialist Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned foreign policy. We are deeply convinced that the original aims and principles of the policy and nonaligned movement are in line with the vital interests of all peoples and countries, all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world. That is most clearly reflected in the fact that on this basis the Nonaligned Movement asserted and continues to assert itself as an important, independent, non-bloc international factor with great moral and political influence. Our party and our country will continue to make great efforts to further consolidate the Nonaligned Movement and for its constantly more active work in solving the ardent problems confronting the present-day world.

Recently we began preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, which we will hold next year. Our party's 12th congress will follow the line of our past development, the policy of Tito to which our country's working people, peoples and nationalities unreservedly adhere and which they consider the only possible path of our further development. The affinity with this great revolutionary work and the struggle to further develop it unites all our peoples and nationalities in overcoming the problems confronting us on the path of creating the new society.

Comrades, unfortunately we have to note that the world today is still far from a consolidated and stable peace. The international situation today is exacerbated to an extent hardly paralleled at any time since World War II, and is burdened with numerous crises and unresolved international economic and political problems. International relations are marked by a crisis of detente, the use of force, local wars and military interventions, exertion of pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. The confrontation between the blocs is being continued and the arms race intensified. The problems of the developing countries are deepening.

That is why today more than ever the resolute struggle of all progressive and peace-loving forces to discontinue the negative processes and trends, to implement international detente as a worldwide process, to halt the arms race, to strengthen confidence among countries and peoples, to peacefully settle all controversial problems and on behalf of international political and economic relations based on equal rights, is indispensible.

That can only be achieved through the struggle to implement such relations among countries and peoples as are based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference and nonintervention, as well as the inalienable right of all peoples to freely choose their path of development. Only on that basis is it possible to successfully resist imperialism and all other forms of domination, of hegemony in international relations.

The workers class and all other socialist-oriented forces essentially influence the fate of the world today. Socialism has become a process of worldwide dimensions. It is characterized by a wealth of different forms and paths. Practice has shown that the strengthening of the workers movement and of other progressive movements cannot be separated from implementing democratic principles in relations between the communist and workers parties and all other progressive parties and movements, such as the principles of independence, noninterference, respect for different paths of the struggle for socialism and building socialism in the various countries, each party's responsibility to its own workers class and its own people, on the basis of which a voluntary internationalist cooperation and solidarity is developed. The 1976 Berlin conference of the European communist parties, which in our opinion is of long-term significance and lasting value, constituted an important step in this direction.

Comrades, permit me to wish you once more successful work at the party congress. (prolonged, strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

HOFFMANN ATTENDS MILITARY PARTY ACTIVISTS DISCUSSION

LD281700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN)--SED party activists of the GDR National People's Army, Border Troops and the civil defense today discussed methods to realize the tasks set them by the 10th SED Congress. Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and defense minister was present at the discussion. In a message to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and also in their discussions, they reaffirmed their determination to reliably fulfill every charge to ensure the secure military defense of socialism and peace, however difficult the circumstances. Every hour of training should result in maximum growth of fighting strength and battle readiness.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army, stated among other things: "To make peace realiably secure it is necessary to do everything both now and in the future to prevent imperialistic forces changing the military balance in their favor and gaining military superiority.

DICKEL PLEDGES TO REPULSE 'CLASS ENEMY'S' ATTEMPTS

LD282208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 28 Apr (ADN)--Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, member of the SED Central Committee, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, spoke on Tuesday to SED party activists of the Interior Ministry about the tasks of implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He emphasized that the members of the ministry organs are doing everything to intensify revolutionary vigilance and operational readiness. This is marked by the slogan: "All our strength for high public order and security in order to protect reliably the gains of socialism."

Colonel General Dickel underscored that every attempt by the class enemy will be firmly repulsed and that an effective contribution to safeguarding peace will be given in close cooperation with other security organs.

NETHERLANDS PAPER INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON TU ISSUES

LD280901 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 23 Apr 81 p 15

[Hendrik de Jong undated interview with Hungarian Socialist Workers party Central Committee Politburo member and trade union leader Sandor Gaspar: "Hungary Is Not a Guide"]

[Text] Amsterdam--"I have been a member of the Hungarian Politburo for 20 years, but I have remained human," said Hungarian trade union chief Sandor Gaspar, who is at present the guest of the Netherlands Trade Union Federation. With his silver-gray hair and his at times melancholy expression, this extremely obliging 63-year-old man could seem more like a musician or a man of letters. In reality, as secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (SZOT), member of the Politburo and chairman of the WFTU. He is one of the most powerful men in Hungary. He has been active in the unions since 1939, while he has been one of Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar's most trusted comrades for 40 years.

Sandor Gaspar gave a tired sigh when he was asked--probably for the umpteenth time--if the Polish developments also influence the Hungarian trade unions. "If a family member is sick we all feel sympathetic but that does not mean that we as healthy individuals also have to start swallowing medicines. Something like what has happened in Poland could not happen in Hungary, because we have gone through a completely different social development. Of course, not every Hungarian worker is satisfied, but the same applies to every country. The vast majority of the population have everything they need at the present stage of development. Living standards are still rising. The tempo would not make you dizzy but we are still counting on success in improving living standards."

Gaspar denied that the much-discussed introduction of the 5-day working week for certain types of workers as of 1 July this year has anything to do with Polish developments. According to Gaspar, the decision had already been made before the major workers' unrest broke out in Poland.

The official line is that strikes are not necessary in Hungary since in all factories the trade unions have a right to veto all decisions which could be harmful for for the workers. Nevertheless there are occasional strikes in Hungary. Does the official theory cover the facts? In quiet tones Gaspar admitted that the Hungarian trade union organization is not perfect. "The right of veto is not a miracle weapon in the hands of the trade union, but just a weapon. Since 1956 the trade unions have become an integrated part of the Hungarian social system and have certain limited rights. Today no decision can be made on any fundamental question without the participation of the trade unions. Since 1956 we have made a historic discovery. The concept of the power of the workers party has been so interpreted that the actual power is shared by the communist party, the government and the trade unions. These three groupings must be at the service of the workers."

Is this not vastly different to what the situation was in Poland, where the trade unions were rather an extension of the party? Gaspar made it clear that he would prefer not to make any statements about Poland. But when asked whether the old Polish trade unions were consulted sufficiently, he replied, laughing: "If they were consulted at all." The only thing he was prepared to add was that each country was best at solving its own problems. About possible contacts with Solidarity he said that the Hungarian trade unions want to have normal contacts with all countries of the world.

Gaspar described the role of the Hungarian trade unions in society as "extremely great." "Our general aim is to democratize social and industrial life. This means that every question, large or small, must be openly discussed."

To my objection that the 19 preparatory conferences before the 24th trade union congress, held at the end of last year, still said that industiral democracy was possible only if managers' approach changed considerably and criticized bogus democracy, Gaspar replied: "This was a one sided assertion. Our trade unions have far-reaching rights. We are now working on a new system, in which workers, unions and employers each have their function. In order to produce a baby, you need two partners, but in this new system you need three partners. But things need to grow.

Cruyff [Netherlands soccer player] was not playing as well 15 years ago as he was 10 years ago. The criticism during the preparatory stages of the trade union congress was justified. But even Greek democracy had a long period of development. Even there people cast their votes without knowing waht they were voting about. If we are to make our system credible everyone must be able to speak his mind. This is not a matter of fashion, but is built into our system."

But do you not need an independent press for this? "This is a question of terminology. You speak of 'independent' [onafhakelijk], and we say 'autonomous' [zelfstandig]. The Hungarian trade unions are autonomous and the trade union press is responsible only to SZOT and its organized members," Gaspar said.

Last year a new wage system was introduced in Hungary and much emphasis was placed on payment by results. Is this not difficult to sell to the workers? "Actually there has been great criticism from the workers about the differences in wages. During the preparations for the trade union congress a list of 400 concrete problems was drawn up and last week we began to discuss these point by point with the government. It is also difficult to make people accept that prices will have to rise. As a trade union man I used to be against any price rise but I have realized that the prices of consumer products must rise as production costs increase under the influence of foreign and domestic factors. Price rises of 4 to 4.5 percent have been planned, although on this point the plan will easily be exceeded. But these price rises must not be allowed to affect the standard of living. We have really done quite well, despite the fact that purchasing power has fallen in many more developped countries, while it has at most stagnated in Hungary," Gaspar said.

Gaspar pointed to Hungary's special position, whereby 50 percent of national income is earned from foreign trade. "If only for this reason we must remember that strict economic laws must regulate trade. The same is true of the wage system. Wages must depend on results." When it was suggested that this sounded somewhat capitalist, Gaspar reacted dismissively: "You use expressions which do not fit the situation. We use the possibilities which stem from our socialist system and are consonant with the true state of affairs in Hungary," the Hungarian trade union leader said.

Together with the GDR, Hungary has behind it the most successful development in the Eastern bloc and has the highest standard of living. The introduction of the new economic mechanism has played an important role in this. Within the framework of these reforms prices are tied to real production costs. Has Gaspar noticed in recent years any greater interest on the part of other East European economists in the Hungarian model, now that their own economic systems are threatening to ossify? Could a "big brother" learn something from a "little brother"? "We are not some sort of special teacher for handicapped children. We have enough to do solving our own problems. Hungary cannot serve as an example for other East European states and we have never striven to do so. We do things in our own way and the results show that it is not so bad. But it is irresponsible to set ourselves up as an example for others. We have learnt the lessons from our own bitter historic experiences. The past is not behind our backs, but directly under our feet. If we do not realize this, then the worst could happen."

APRO INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, SOCIALIST DEMOCRARY

AU281700 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed interview with Antal Apro, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly--in Bratislava on 25 April]

[Text] Before leaving Czechoslovakia, Comrade A. Apro met with journalists in Bratislava. Replying to PRAVDA's question about the possibilities of developing economic cooperation and coordinating the socialist countries' economic policy, Comrade A. Apro said:

We have achieved significant results in our bilateral economic cooperation and if we were to list them, you would certainly fill an entire page of your newspaper. What is important is that the role of production sharing, specialization and scientific-technical contacts in our cooperation is growing and, I believe, precisely such higher forms of economic relations among socialist countries play a significant role and will increasingly do so. After all, division of labor constitutes an important part of shaping and strengthening the socialist countries' brotherhood. Besides, multilateral cooperation--that is the joint participation of several socialist countries in implementing large-scale plans and projects--and the coordination of our cooperation, as it was discussed, for example, by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress or recently at your communist party's congress, are a guarantee of our strength and stability. Under the present more complex economic conditions caused by the critical phenomena and inflation in the nonsocialist world, it is precisely multilateral cooperation that is helping us to alleviate negative external influences on our economies and to maintain their growth, albeit the growth rates are lower.

Our second question concerned the development of socialist democracy. We asked Comrade Apro to compare the level of democracy in the socialist and capitalist countries.

The development of socialist democracy in our countries is a continuous and law-governed process, to which we are paying increasingly greater attention. Workers' power is being consolidated and the broadest masses of the working people are gradually taking part in administering and running the state. In the initial phase of building socialism we used, to a greater extent, orders as a method of governing. Now we are increasingly making use of laws, establishing conditions for their fulfillment and controlling their fulfillment. The role of the legislative and representative bodies of people's power is growing. Socialist democracy is expanding, including in the production process, for instance by means of socialist labor brigades and other forms. Such development cannot be found in any capitalist country.

You are now, for instance, getting ready for elections and the Communist Party and the National Front are appealing to millions of voters, not only to take part in the elections, but also to actively participate in shaping the composition and program of the legislative and representative bodies of all levels. In the socialist countries an election turnout exceeding the 90 percent mark is a matter of course nowadays; two or three times as many working people cast their ballots in our countries as in the capitalist states and the bodies they elect are made up of workers, cooperative farmers and the creative intelligentsia. Such representative bodies simply do not exist in the capitalist world and that is why I find it hard to compare what cannot be compared, in fact. There power rests in the hands of the ruling capitalist forces, which have established structures that enable them to maintain their positions even in a competition of diverse groups. What is thus involved is manipulation that is adorned with meaningless labels--true, their slogans proclaim democracy, but in practice it does not exist.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ON SUSLOV VISIT REVIEWED

AU281411 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Apr 81 p 2

[MTI report: "TRYBUNA LUDU on the Soviet Party Delegation's Talks in Poland"]

[Text] MTI--The Saturday issue of the PZPR central daily TRYBUNA LUDU deals in a commentary, entitled "Dialogue Between Friends," with the friendly visit in Warsaw on Thursday by a Soviet party delegation led by Mikhail Suslov, CPSU Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The paper writes that, as is manifest in the communique issued on the visit, the Warsaw talks have contributed--just as Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress--to allaying the worldwide psychosis that has developed around Polish affairs, to "assuaging the psychosis that is not devoid of attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist countries."

TRYBUNA LUDU recalls that PZPR representatives met with leaders of numerous fraternal parties recently, on occasions that included the congresses of fraternal parties. "Each of these direct contacts--and they include Thursday's Polish-Soviet meeting, which was held in a cordial and party-minded atmosphere--constitutes another step toward strengthening mutual trust. Such meetings are instrumental for a better understanding and comprehensive evaluation of facts, which is all the more valuable in our particular case since, although recently there have been no strikes and conflicts have been overcome through agreements in Poland, at the same time, the profound economic crisis and the process of socialist renewal, not without difficulties, continue to cause concern and uneasiness among our friends," says the PZPR paper.

ASPIRATIONS OF HUNGARIANS IN CROATIA VIEWED

AU280900 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Apr 81 p 6

[MTI report: "The Federation of Hungarians in Croatia About the Policy on Nationalities"]

[Text] The Federation of Hungarians in Croatia (HMSZ) regards the enforcement of the rights of nationalities as one of the most important tasks of the 1981-85 period, disclosed the KEPES UJSAG [ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL] published on Osijek.

At the moment, five organs attend to the realization of the rights of nationalities in the Republic of Croatia. The HMSZ proposes that each of those organs should bear the name of the committee devoted to national relations in the future. In the administration of communities, courts, land registration institutions, hospitals and birth registration offices, more attention should be paid in future to spelling Hungarian family and surnames, because the HMSZ has found that names are still often translated, said the KEPES UJSAG.

The HMSZ continues to regard as necessary that dual-language experts be employed in what are declared to be dual-language areas. This applies particularly to registrars of births, the courts and other institutions attending to public affairs. In view of the fact that teaching and education at schools can take place in mother tongues, the printing of dual-language school reports should be promoted.

Information in the Hungarian language plays a particularly large role in realizing constitutional rights. The present daily 15-minute transmission of Radio Osijek should be increased to 1 hour daily and the necessary vocational cadres should be ensured.

Zagreb television's Hungarian-language program, transmitted once a month, should be transmitted once each week in the future, along with ensuring the necessary experts, a Hungarian photographic team, the KEPES UJSAG report, reviewing the HMSZ' long-term plan, stressed in conclusion.

RESERVES FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH AUSTRIA NOTED

LD281240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] There are favorable opportunities for the development of Hungarian-Austrian economic relations, but the high tariffs imposed by Austria on Hungarian goods present an obstacle to equilibrium in the balance of trade. This was noted among other things at the Budapest meeting of the mixed committee of the two countries which ended today. It was stressed by both sides at the talks that cooperation could be developed in energetics, bauxite mining, the aluminum industry, and in communications and other areas. There are already more than 100 cooperation agreements in operation between enterprises of the two countries and negotiations are underway in another 90 projects. Cooperation on third markets could also be expanded because opportunities are, for the most part, not utilized.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD290302 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] At the end of the official Hungarian-Austrian foreign ministerial talks late this afternoon and prior to the press conference held at the Intercontinental Hotel, the head of Austrian diplomacy, Willibald Pahr, was received in parliament by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

At the press conference Foreign Minister Pahr made a brief introductory statement in which he said:

[Begin recording in German fading into Hungarian translation] Our discussions have shown that it is our mutual wish and intention that the relations between our two countries be close and friendly, in spite of our differing social systems. The forthcoming visit to Hungary of Federal Chancellor Kreisky will provide a good opportunity for us to strengthen our relations. [end recording]

Afterward, Willibald Pahr answered journalists' questions. Asked by a Hungarian radio reporter how he would assess the two countries' relations, with special regard to European cooperation and the further development of the policy of detente, the Austrian foreign minister said:

[Begin recording in German fading into Hungarian translation] As I said earlier, the relations between Austria and Hungary are friendly and very strong. Our frequent mutual visits provide tangible proof and illustration of these close, good relations. However, the friendly relations between Austria and Hungary do not serve only the interests of bilateral relations. They represent at the same time a very important contribution to the maintenance of European security and to its advancement. [end recording]

MINISTER CZINEGE RETURNS FROM VISIT TO LIBYA

LD282334 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Apr (MTI)--Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, who paid an official, friendly visit to Libya at the invitation of Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, returned to Budapest on Tuesday. During his visit Lajos Czinege held talks with his hosts on developing relations between the two armies, and other questions of cooperation. Lajos Czinege was received by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Libyan revolutionary leader.

BRIEFS

NEW ICELANDIC AMBASSADOR--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council yesterday received Haraldur Kroyer, new ambassador of the Republic of Iceland in Hungary, who presented his credentials. The presentation was attended by Imre Hollai, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Apr 81 p 4 AU]

29 APRIL PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS

Agenda Reported

LD281520 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenary session opens in Warsaw tomorrow morning.

The agenda includes a report of the Politburo on tasks of the party before the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR, which will be delivered by First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, and the examination and adoption of drafts for the program of the assumptions for the development of socialist democracy, strengthening the leading role of the PZPR in socialist construction and the stabilization of the country's socioeconomic situation, amendments and supplements to the PZPR statute, and the approval of resolutions.

'Organizational Matters' Added

LD290918 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP)--The 10th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party started in Warsaw this morning with the presentation by First Secretary Stanislaw Kania of a Political Bureau report on the party's task before its 9th extraordinary congress.

"Organizational matters" have been added to the plenum's agenda.

PZPR MEMBERS POLLED ON EXPECTATIONS OF 10TH PLENUM

LD282122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The public opinion research and program studies center of the radio and television committee has carried out a public opinion poll on the eve of the Tenth Central Committee Plenum.

The analysis reveals that PZPR members invited to take part in the poll expect the following, above all, from the tenth plenum:

1. Binding decisions concerning the congress and the submission of the congress theses to a general debate--43 percent;

2. A settling of accounts with compromised PZPR members responsible for the present state of our country--34 percent;

3. Democratization of the party and broader access for grassroots voices--31 percent;

4. Personnel changes in the Politburo and the Central Committee--25 percent;

5. A fully democratic electoral law--21 percent.

JARUZELSKI, RAKOWSKI ADDRESS CONFERENCE OF VOIVODAS

LD291004 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP)--Taking the floor at a debate with voivodas here, Polish Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski has said that "the principal line of agreement adopted at the 6th plenum and developed at the consecutive plenary meetings of the PUWP Central Committee remains invariable.

"We want this line to be implemented as broadly as possible. We would like our reasons to find their way to all the circles of the society, to the members of Solidarity and, simultaneously, to fence Solidarity from those forces which want to push this union towards antisocialist actions.

"It should be expected that the 10th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC will point to definite ways of activity in the present situation, and especially of the activity of the party whose strength and unity will determine the leading of this country out of the crisis."

Referring to the ways of preventing conflicts, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the need for taking up in advance the subjects and issues that might become a source of conflict.

Pointing out positive examples of cooperation with links of Solidarity, the premier underlined the importance of basing such contacts on the principles of partnership and joint responsibility of the union for overcoming the current economic difficulties of the country.

At the May session of the Sejm, the parliament will be presented with an expanded version of the planned economic reform and the general assumptions of the reformed price and management system, the premier said.

Cooperation With TU

LD282308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] At the conference of voivodas and mayors of cities at voivodship level, which was held in Warsaw on Monday, 27 April, and was chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, principles and suggestions concerning cooperation of the authorities with the trade unions and agricultural self-government and organizations of private farmers were discussed. Also, the state of implementation of spring fieldwork was examined and a report was heard on the use of administration buildings which have been transferred for use by the community, with special mention given to housing and health service.

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed that relations between authorities and trade unions continue to remain at the focus of attention of the community and our allies and the whole world. He pointed out the significance of creation--and this applies not just to the central authorities but also to voivodships--of permanent working commissions or teams for cooperation with trade unions.

The voivodas gave examples of good cooperation with Solidarity and pointed out cases of activities by some activists of this new union which were contrary to the NSZZ Solidarity statute.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, among other things, that the basic line of accord [porosumienie] adopted at the sixth plenum and developed at successive plenary sessions of the party Central Committee remains unchanged. He added that one should believe that the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum will point to definite paths of action for the present situation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed, too, the need to anticipate and identify subjects and issues which might become the source of conflicts.

He said that in May at the Sejm session, an extended version of the planned economic reform would be presented.

BARCIKOWSKI HEARS PARTY LEADERSHIP CRITICIZED

LD282106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The conference of the party organization in the Lenin steelworks [near Krakow] and the plenary sessions of party voivodship committees in Lomza and Chelm are today the major events in the campaign in the runup to the ninth congress.

The party organization of the Krakow metallurgists is one of the largest in Poland with nearly 9,000 members. The steelworkers' conference will elect delegates to the party congress and to the Krakow-Nowa Huta conference.

The deliberations are covering interparty problems and issues concerning the kombinat itself. Delegates' speeches have been characterized by frankness and a businesslike approach. Repeated demands are being made for a settling of accounts with those responsible for the situation in which the party, the country and the people have found themselves.

There has also been criticism of some members of the current party leadership, accompanied by determined demands for the removal of men who do not favor renewal at all levels.

Present at the conference is Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

CALL MADE TO PARTY LEADERS TO 'REACH ROOTS OF EVIL'

LD281236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 28 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Lower party eschelons, the trade union movement and all people of goodwill have been working towards renewal, said Jadwiga Nowakowska, forewoman from [words indistinct] Central Committee party member in her interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY entitled "To Reach the Roots of Evil." Her other statement is also significant and I quote: We simple people, rank-and-file members of the party, would like to believe that the leadership feels and acts like us. Unfortunately the activities of the last 9 months glaringly overlooked our opinions and feelings and in many cases openly ignored them. Surely the party should reach to the roots of evil and fully explain the causes of the crisis and earnestly reply to our doubts. This also applies to squaring accounts with certain members of the Politburo and Central Committee who did not understand the spirit of renewal and whose conduct continues to arouse protests from the party masses because they are slowing down the process of renewal.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY'S ROLE IN RENEWAL PROCESS

LD291016 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 29 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU today comments on the published "Solidarnosc" document entitled "Direction of the Union's Action in the Country's Present Situation."

The daily says: "The analysis of the country's situation presented in the document and the proposals for the union's future action make no mention at all of such factors as the party role although its leading role in the state has been recognized at the union's registration. This may suggest that 'Solidarnosc' takes no note of reality and the actual state of affairs and raises doubts over the credibility of the assessment of the situation."

To the question whether "Solidarnosc" alone is the guarantor of renewal, the daily concludes:

"A large number of various forces and many social institutions make up the guarantee of the process of renewal. It is above all the party that has offered the guarantee of the renewal process. No one may fail to notice that fact and the various meaningful consequences resulting therefrom."

TORUN PARTY TO CONSIDER NEW ELECTION PROCEDURE

LD282350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Dispatch from Torun]

[Text] The plenary meeting of the Torun municipal PZPR committee met late yesterday afternoon. During the deliberations First Secretary of the municipal committee Ryszard (Kruk) stated that numerous party organizations in factories have recently adopted resolutions which express firm disapproval of the election key adopted for the election of delegates to the party's municipal report-back and election conference.

The resolutions call for proportional representation and democratic elections to the municipal party conference and demand a change in the existing election key [klucz wyborczy] by which 1 delegate is elected for every 60 party members, on the principle that every, even the smallest, party organization in Torun elects one delegate. This failed to guarantee the proper representation of large party organizations.

On behalf of the party municipal committee's executive Ryszard (Kruk) stressed that at the moment the unity of party ranks is of paramount importance and submitted a motion for the postponement of the conference, which is supposed to have started today, 28 April, and for holding a supplementary election on the basis of a new key: 1 delegate for every 20 party members.

PZPR PRESS CHIEF ON CAUSES OF 'BAD INFORMATION'

LD281642 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY has reprinted after Krakow's GAZETA KRAKOWSKA daily excerpts of a lengthy interview with Jozef Klasa, head of the PUWP CC Department of the Press, Radio and TV, former Krakow Voivodship PUWP committee first secretary. Klasa said, among other things:

My leaving Krakow was enforced by Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz's team. What I blame myself most for was my compliance with the then binding convention to abstain from sharp public criticism of mistakes made by Gierek and Jaroszewicz.

The experience of December 1970 is extremely important. I think that at that time, ten years ago, society still let itself be deceived. Edward Gierek came to power on a wave of great support and gave the society beautiful mottoes which suited the society's desires and expectations.

Klasa commented on the lesser popularity of the present team, despite its historic feats:

Today people are very reluctant to place their trust in anyone. They have those ten years of bad experiences behind them. They realize that they have been used. They have understood that the Gierek-Jaroszewicz team never really intended to continue the truly democratic processes. People went on as if dazed till 1976.

1966 was that boundary when the working class realized that it had to liberate itself, and fortunately it did so.

The model of the press that we have now is not ideal. Neither is it what I would like it to be. But I see a chance to turn this model into such as would suit my views.

What has improved the most in the press are the commentaries. On the other hand, there is still plenty to be done in information. We still have bad information. When it has no reliable information, society suspects a manipulation even when there is none. The authorities must draw conclusions from that. The authorities must not be impatient about society's suspiciousness, as it has too many sins to its account.

The number one cause of bad information in Poland is the fact that information and its character are strictly connected with the democratic and open character of public life. When life is not public and democratic--information is distorted. Secondly, those who produce facts mistakenly believe that they are the sole owners of information.

Third, the authorities still believe that they have a right to restrict information arbitrarily to what they consider necessary for the authorities themselves. This conviction is at odds with the demands of society.

Asked why, despite the disillusionment following December 1970, he agreed to return to work in the party apparatus, Klasa said:

Only because I know that Stanislaw Kania, who made this offer to me, has always been an advocate of solving our problems through political means. He made it very clear to me that as long as he stays on the post he will not permit shooting at workers. To me, this is the most important of his declarations. That is why I decided to return to the party apparatus to help resolve our problems through political methods, by way of social conciliation.

FORMER WROCLAW VOIVODA EXPELLED FROM PZPR

LD281920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Wroclaw Voivodship Party Control Commission has examined the case of former Wroclaw Voivoda Zbigniew Nadratowski. The examination proved that he exploited his position for personal gain.

The Voivodship Party Control Commission passed a decision expelling Zbigniew Nadratowski from the ranks of the PZPR, stating that through his actions he infringed regulations, ethics, morality and the principles of social justice.

SD PLANS 3 MAY CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION MEETING

LD281330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The 12th Democratic Party [SD] Congress held in March approved the new party statute and also adopted the following: the 3 May constitution anniversary will become the SD's annual day. This year's ceremonies connected with the constitution's 190th anniversary have aroused considerable interest among the community. The National Unity Front committee is to organize the celebrations with the main celebration being a ceremonial meeting to be held at the 3 May Constitution Hall at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The meeting will be attended by parliamentary SD members and representatives of SD voivodship branches. SD branches will also hold celebrations to mark the anniversary.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION ELECTS NEW MAIN BOARD MEMBERS

LD281336 Warsaw PAP in English 1111 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Apr (PAP)--The 3rd Extraordinary Congress of the Polish Socialist Youth Union (ZSMP), now under way here, elected today more than 180 members of the union's Main Board, 51 members of the Main Audit Committee and 51 members of the Main Honorary Arbitration Panel.

In a secret vote the congress also elected Jerzy Jaskiernia (31) the new ZSMP chairman. He holds Ph.D. in law and is a lecturer at the Law and Administration Department at Krakow's Jagiellonian University where he completed his studies.

The congress adopted many resolutions, including one on cooperation between youth unions on the basis of partnership, autonomy and equal rights as well as a decision to set up a school for ZSMP active, to promote the work of historical commissions, to form a foreign relations commission at the union's Main Board and a team for social analysis.

The congress said it believed that the ZSMP union should be a political sponsor of the Youth Publishing Agency and considers the weekly RAZEM (TOGETHER) as an organ of the ZSMP.

The other resolutions spell out the stand of the congress on international issues, the rights of youth to participate in culture, education and upbringing.

SEJM COMMISSION PREPARES FOR DRAFT TU BILL

LD282344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Legislative Work today acquainted itself with the state of preparations for a draft bill on trade unions. Representatives of the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs and of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice took part in the meeting.

Deputy Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the Commission for Legislative Work, expressed the hope that the draft bill would go before the Sejm in the second half of May, and at the beginning of June at the latest.

GOVERNMENT, SOLIDARITY SPOKESMEN ON MEDIA TALKS

LD281842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Late this afternoon talks between working groups of the government and Solidarity on Solidarity's access to the mass media began at the Council of Ministers' office in Warsaw.

Here is what the chairmen of the two groups had to tell me. First, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are the expectations before today's round of talks?

[Answer] That is very difficult to say. We have presented a package of our demands and postulates addressed to the government, and in fact we now expect some kind of reaction from the government, a suggestion of some constructive proposal for the solution of these problems.

[Question] If I may ask a rather indiscreet question, what is most essential in this package of demands?

[Answer] The most essential thing is the desire for social control of the mass media, and since that is very far-reaching, there is then the shorter-term demand for the establishment of an autonomous editorial office to produce our programs, that is, programs by Solidarity and not merely programs about Solidarity.

[Question] On both radio and television?

[Answer] Of course, on both radio and television, both national and local programs.

[Question] As far as I know, today's talks will be preliminary. There are plans for two more meetings concerning Solidarity's access to the mass media.

[Answer] Maybe these will be preliminary talks. I would like us to make good progress during today's talks as regards the settlement of all these things. It would be best if we could complete these talks today, but I do not believe this will be the case. The package is rather sizable, and we will probably have to meet again at least once or maybe twice. [end recording]

And now here is government press spokesman Editor Jozef Barecki, chairman of the government commission:

[Begin recording] [Question] Sir, what is the government's contribution to the talks on Solidarity's access to the mass media?

[Answer] The government's stance, like that of NSZZ Solidarity, has been published in the press. The postulates of both sides have been presented and we are going to discuss them. I should like to say at this juncture that we are, in fact, by no means beginning the talks, but that these are a continuation of talks held at the beginning of October, as a result of which many matters have been resolved. I believe that it will be possible to make yet another step forward also in these talks.

[Question] Which part of today's talks constitutes a sore point and is thus the most difficult?

[Answer] It is difficult to talk about this now. This will emerge during the talks. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT, KKP DISCUSS TRANSFERS, DISMISSALS

Joint Communique

LD281900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Joint communique" on the talks held at the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs between a NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission delegation and officials of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs--date of issue not specified]

[Text] In view of the anxiety caused by rumors about dismissals of employees or their compulsory transfer, and the resulting dangerous social situation, Bogdan Lis and Jan Rulewski, representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] and experts Janina Waluk and Janina Staniszka held talks with Piotr Karpiuk, deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs. Deputy Minister Jozef Bury and the head of the Employment Department, Eugeniusz Bobosz, also took part in the talks.

In the course of the talks it was decided, among other things, that until an agreement between the respective sides has been reached, there will be no compulsory transfer of employees or preparation of lists of employees to be dismissed. The ministry will submit a report to the trade union on the situation regarding employment and the methods of arriving at an estimate of persons who may be affected by transfers. It was regarded as being advisable that problems concerning the transfer of employees should be examined jointly with the national economic stabilization program, and in connection with this it was agreed that further talks will be conducted with the participation of representatives of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission and of the Ministry of Finance.

Before a final decision is made, proposals arrived at during the talks will be submitted for wider public discussion in which the trade union will participate. By 30 April 1981, the KKP will convey to the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs detailed observations on the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers concerning the special rights of employees entering employment in the enterprises referred to or on private farms, and on those undertaking work as craftsmen. This draft resolution was submitted for agreement on 20 February 1981.

Further Details

LD282242 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--Solidarity's National Consultative Commission and authorities of the Polish Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Welfare met here today in connection with the public concern and rumours about the layoffs of workers or their obligatory transfers to other jobs.

During the meeting the sides resolved that:

1. Until agreement is reached there would be no obligatory job transfers nor name lists of employees to be released from their jobs.

2. The labour minister would additionally pass on to the trade union all the draft legal acts and draft decisions pertaining to job transfers.

3. The ministry would submit to the union a report on the situation in employment and a method of evaluation to be applied for people who could face transfers in the future.

4. It is purposeful to consider the issues related to job transfers in conjunction with the programme of economic stability and it was agreed that further talks would be held together with representatives of the Government Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

5. Before a final decision is made, conclusions drawn from the talks would be submitted to broad social consultation with the trade unions participating.

6. By April 30, 1981, Solidarity's National Consultative Commission will submit to the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Welfare detailed comments on the draft law of the Council of Ministers on the special rights to employees taking up work in priority enterprises, private farms and handicrafts, which was put forth for opinion on February 20, 1981.

Solidarity's National Consultative Commission also will step up procedures to present its opinion on the following issues:

--state assistance to mothers who interrupt work to bring up children.

--proposals for changes in the system of family allowances.

--key lines of changes in the system of old age and disability pensions.

--ministerial council resolutions aimed to determine and study changes in the minimum standard of living as well as to compensate for the rising costs of living.

Moreover, the National Consultative Commission will do its best to prepare within two weeks its opinion about the draft law of the Ministerial Council concerning the special conditions of retirement in the period until June 30, 1982.

A similar communique was issued today by a delegation of the Consultative Commission of Branch Trade Unions and Autonomous Trade Unions Confederation and the authorities of the Ministry of Labour, Wages and Social Welfare.

GOVERNMENT-RADOM SOLIDARITY TALKS OFF UNTIL 5 MAY

LD290034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Radom that yesterday, on the third day of negotiations, the talks between the government commission and Radom Solidarity dealth mainly with the demand to transfer to the community buildings belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, under construction in the suburbs. After a debate lasting many hours the government commission proposed that the plenary talks be suspended until 5 May. In the meantime the subcommissions will discuss housing and the economy, health services and welfare and education and upbringing.

At the end of the talks a joint statement was published. In it the government commission says that in view of the urgent needs of the Radom community, it considers it appropriate for the buildings which are currently under construction in Radom for the use of the citizens' militia voivodship headquarters as well as the adjoining land to be put at the disposal of the community for use as described in the demands of Radom Solidarity.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE REPORTS SOLIDARITY GDANSK SESSION

AU281330 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 24-26 Apr 81 pp 1,9

[Tadeusz Knade report: "National Consultative Commission Solidarity in Session"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Gdansk--The session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] began in the Gdansk headquarters of the Interfactory Founding Committee at 1100 on 23 April. The agenda of the session, which was attended by Lech Walesa, included a discussion on the present situation of miners, electoral problems, preparations for talks with the government and the situation in Bialystok Voivodship. Other issues to be tackled were a rapid decision on trade union cards, printing machines and foreign trips by union members. The session was attended by experts Dr Jadwiga Staniszkis and Ryszard Bugaj.

As for the difficult situation of Minervn a group of miners led by Kosmalski, chairman of the Miners' KKP presented to the KKP a resolution adopted at Jastrzebie mine on 22 April by miners from 64 deep mines, who are members of Solidarity. With regard to working the Saturdays in the weeks in which the holidays enumerated by the Council of Ministers on 25 February occur, the miners' position is:

--IN KEEPING WITH THE JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENT, WORK ON SATURDAYS IN THE WEEKS IN WHICH EASTER MONDAY, CORPUS CHRISTI, 22 JULY AND MINERS' DAY OCCUR SHOULD BE TREATED AS VOLUNTARY AND AS SUBORDINATED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT APPLIES TO ALL OTHER SATURDAYS.

--CHANGES IN THE JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENT CANNOT BE EFFECTED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS WITHOUT CONSULTING THE COMPETENT SOLIDARITY BODY THAT HAS THE POWERS BESTOWED BY THE UNION'S STATUTES.

--UP TO NOW MANY MINERS HAVE VOLUNTARILY WORKED FREE SATURDAYS AND HAVE MANY TIMES DEMANDED THE STOPPAGE OF PAYMENTS FROM THE SO-CALLED INCENTIVE FUND AND THE APPLICATION OF OTHER UNLAWFUL AND IMMORAL--IN THE EYES OF THE UNION--INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE WORK ON WORKFREE DAYS. IN THAT SITUATION THE INJUNCTION TO WORK ON AGREED WORKFREE SATURDAYS VIOLATES THE MUTUALLY ADOPTED PRINCIPLE IN KEEPING WITH WHICH MINERS VOLUNTARILY CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASED SUPPLIES OF COAL FOR THE ECONOMY.

--IT WAS PROPOSED TO PASS A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE WITH REGARD TO JAN LES, CHAIRMAN OF THE SEJM COMMITTEE FOR MINING, CHEMISTRY AND ENERGY, AND MINISTER OF MINING MIECZYSLAW GLANOWSKI BECAUSE THEY HAD IGNORED THE POSITION OF THE MINERS REPRESENTED BY THE MINERS' KKP SOLIDARITY ON THE AFOREMENTIONED ISSUES.

SOLIDARITY MINERS MAKE FURTHER VOLUNTARY WORK ON SATURDAYS DEPENDENT ON THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE MINISTRY OF MINING OF THE SOLIDARITY'S POSITION ON THE OBSERVANCE OF THE COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY NATURE OF SATURDAY WORK AND ON THE PAYMENTS FOR SUCH WORK IN KEEPING WITH OUR UNION'S STAND, WHICH RESPECTS THE NEEDS OF THE POPULATION GROUPS WITH THE LOWEST WAGES AND IS FOR THE CORRECT DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

THE KKP, HAVING STUDIED THE PROBLEMS OF MINERS AS PRESENTED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE MINERS' KKP SOLIDARITY, EXPRESSED ITS SUPPORT FOR THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SOLIDARITY MINERS AT THE 22 APRIL MEETING AT JASTRZEBIE COALMINE. IN KEEPING WITH THAT RESOLUTION, ALL SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS ARE WORKFREE FOR MINERS AS STIPULATED BY THE JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS IN FORCE COUNTRYWIDE.

At the same time, the KKP states that the mining incentives in the form of cash funds and of the provision of the attractive goods that are in short supply and have been rationed are used to coerce miners to work on workfree Saturdays. The KKP takes the view that such actions are aimed at dividing miners and the other workers and at disrupting the unity of Solidarity. The commission will counter that with all available means.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE COMMISSION WAS PLEASED WITH THE STATEMENTS BY MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES THAT, BEING AWARE OF THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF COAL FOR THE ECONOMY, THE MINERS WILL DO THEIR BEST TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION, BUT THAT THIS DEPENDS ON FULFILLMENT OF THE MINERS' FULLY JUSTIFIED DEMANDS, WHICH MUST BE MET AS SOON AS POSSIBLE DURING THE DIRECT TALKS BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION AND THE MINERS' KKP AND THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES. THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED ANDRZEJ GWIAZDA, TADEUSZ JEDYNAK, ANDRZEJ CIERNIEWSKI AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINERS' KKP AND ITS ADVISORS TO CONDUCT TALKS WITH THE GOVERNMENT ON THE MATTERS SUBMITTED BY THE MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

The talks between the KKP and the government commission were one of the basic points of the agenda of the Solidarity session. The KKP took a position on further talks with the government on the following issues: on legality, on the registration of the Private Farmers' Solidarity, on access to the mass media, on the legal conditions of strikes, on the Bydgoszcz postulates and on political prisoners. The commission expressed its immediate readiness to start such talks.

WE REPORTED LAST WEEK ON THE COMMISSION'S SESSION ON THE FIRST OF THE AFOREMENTIONED ISSUES. LET US ADD THAT THE UNION'S POSITION ON POLITICAL PRISONERS SHOWS THAT, IN KEEPING WITH THE GDANSK AGREEMENT OF 31 AUGUST 1980 ON "FREEING ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS" AND ON "ABOLISHING REPRESSION FOR CONVICTIONS," THE COMMISSION DEMANDS THAT THOSE ITEMS OF THE AGREEMENT BE OBSERVED.

Solidarity demands that all political prisoners be freed and that repression for convictions and professed views be given up in the future. Such repression applies to social and political activities conducted outside of the legally sanctioned organizational forms. Such activities are compatible with the Polish Constitution, with the accord on human and civic rights ratified by Poland and with the Gdansk agreement.

The Solidarity union takes the view that:

--THE AUTHORITIES OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE AND PROCLAIM THAT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN 1976-80 OUTSIDE THE LEGALLY APPOINTED ORGANIZATIONS WAS NO OFFENSE AND THAT PEOPLE MUST NOT BE PROSECUTED FOR ACTS COMMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH SUCH ACTIVITY BECAUSE THESE ACTS WERE NOT SOCIALLY HARMFUL, EVEN THOUGH THEY COULD BE CONSIDERED AN OFFENSE FROM THE PURELY LEGAL VIEWPOINT.

--AS A RESULT, IT IS NECESSARY TO DROP THE PROSECUTOR'S INITIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE SO-CALLED SUPPOSED OPPOSITION ACTIVITY, INCLUDING THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MANY MEMBERS AND ACTIVISTS OF SOLIDARITY.

--IN PARTICULAR, INITIAL INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLAND SHOULD BE DROPPED. THE PROSECUTOR HAS CHARGED MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATION WITH PREPARING A VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEM, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NOTHING TO PROVE THE CHARGE IN THE FACTS BECAUSE THEIR ACTIVITY HAS BEEN EXCLUSIVELY CONFINED TO PROPAGANDA ACTIONS--THAT IS, TO EXPRESSING AND DISSEMINATING THEIR BELIEFS.

--IN PARTICULAR, THE CRIMINAL TRIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST L. MOCZULSKI AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATION SHOULD BE STOPPED AND THE INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST THEM SHOULD BE DROPPED. IN THIS CONNECTION WE WOULD LIKE TO RECALL THE FACT THAT THE ANNEX TO ITEM FOUR OF THE GDANSK AGREEMENT APPLIED TO L. MOCZULSKI AND T. STANSKI.

--THE BROTHERS JERZY AND RYSZARD KOWALCZYK, SENTENCED TO 25 YEARS JAIL, SHOULD BE PARDONED AND FREED. THEY HAVE BEEN IN PRISON IN VERY DIFFICULT CONDITIONS SINCE 1972, SENTENCED ON THE BASIS OF ARTICLES 126 AND 127 OF THE PENAL CODE FOR AN OFFENSE AGAINST THE POLITICAL INTERESTS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND FOR ATTEMPTING TO WEAKEN PEOPLE'S RULE. HOWEVER, THE HIGHEST LEGAL AUTHORITIES IN POLAND HAVE ASSERTED IN THEIR OPINIONS THAT THIS WAS AN ERRONEOUS LEGAL PRONOUNCEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESTRUCTION BY THE BROTHERS KOWALCZYK OF THE INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF THE HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOL IN OPOLE IN PROTEST AGAINST AND RESISTANCE TO THE HOLDING OF A SOLEMN MEETING THERE IN HONOR OF THE CITIZENS MILITIA AND THE SECURITY SERVICE.

THE SENTENCE PASSED WAS ALSO DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH, CONSIDERING THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HALL WAS PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A WAY AS NOT TO ENDANGER LIFE OR LIMB, AND AS A RESULT MANY SCIENTISTS AND INTELLECTUALS PLEADED FOR ATTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES TO BE CONSIDERED IN THAT CASE.

ON THE BASIS OF ARTICLE 4 OF THE GDANSK AGREEMENT, THE TRADE UNION WILL CONTINUE TO DEMAND PARDON AND FREEDOM FOR THE BROTHERS KOWALCZYK UNTIL THAT DEMAND IS COMPLIED WITH.

With regard to the document published in the press under the title "The Government's Position on the Talks with Solidarity", the KKP has stated that it found it advisable to take up in the present talks economic problems mentioned in the said document. The KKP considers that the 10-point government program, suggested as a basis for those talks, is not suitable for that purpose. In the opinion of the KKP the 10-point program does not address fundamental issues providing conditions for bringing the country out of the economic crisis.

IN THE OPINION OF THE KKP, SOLIDARITY AND THE WHOLE SOCIETY HAVE BEEN PRESENTED WITH NEITHER A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY, NOR A PLAN FOR ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. NO EARNEST AND BUSINESSLIKE DISCUSSION ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IS POSSIBLE UNTIL THOSE LONG-PROMISED DOCUMENTS ARE PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

IN THE OPINION OF THE KKP, THE LAST SEVERAL MONTHS HAVE NOT BEEN USED TO DRAW UP A SPECIFIC PLAN FOR BRINGING THE COUNTRY OUT OF THE CRISIS, AND IN THE MEANTIME THE AUTHORITIES HAVE ADOPTED A NUMBER OF ILL-ADVISED DECISIONS, FOR EXAMPLE THAT REGULATING GRAIN PRODUCTS, THAT INCREASING ALCOHOL PRICES, AND THAT ON THE ORDER OF SELLING AUTOMOBILES. IN PARTICULAR, THE KKP HAS EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT THE SITUATION IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND ABOUT THE PLANNED FURTHER RESTRICTIONS IN IT. THE KKP IS ALSO WORRIED ABOUT THE LACK OF IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH SERVICES, ABOUT THE EXTREMELY BAD SITUATION IN SUPPLYING AGRICULTURE WITH PRODUCTION MEANS OR EVEN WITH SPARE PARTS FOR MACHINES. IT IS ALSO NOTEWORTHY THAT NO ACTUAL STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO IMPROVE SOCIAL JUSTICE, AND IN PARTICULAR TO REDUCE THE EXCESSIVE DIFFERENCES IN INCOMES.

Solidarity does not want to organize pressure to increase wages; moreover, as early as in autumn last year Solidarity suggested that, as soon as regulations stemming from point 8 of the Gdansk agreement are put into effect, no further wage demands be made and that talks be assumed on new collective contracts. Solidarity stands by that proposal.

SOLIDARITY CAN ONLY START TALKS TO SPECIFY THE TERMS AND THE CONCRETE SCOPE OF THE WAGE AND SERVICE DEMANDS AGREED ON IN THE STRIKE AGREEMENTS WHEN THE GOVERNMENT PRESENTS ITS REPORT, ITS PLAN FOR STABILIZATION AND PLAN FOR REFORMS, GUARANTEEING THAT IN THE FUTURE THERE WILL BE NO MORE CRISIS DEVELOPMENTS LIKE THE PRESENT ONE. ON THE OTHER HAND, AT PRESENT THE TRADE UNION IS READY TO DISCUSS IN SPECIFIC TERMS AND IN DETAIL ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE SETTLED URGENTLY WITHOUT BREAKING THE STRIKE AGREEMENTS.

FOR ITS PART SOLIDARITY INTENDS TO CONCERN ITSELF WITH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ON A BROADER BASIS. IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE IT WILL PRESENT ITS DETAILED ATTITUDE TO SUCH ISSUES AS THE FORMATION OF WORKERS SELF-GOVERNING BODIES, ECONOMIC REFORM, CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPING HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND FACTORS ENHANCING COAL OUTPUT.

The trade union expresses its concern about the intention to significantly cut manpower, which has been reported from enterprises. We are aware of the economic situation in the country, the KKP says in its decision, and we are also prepared to discuss that issue, but only within the framework of a public debate on the stabilization plan and only on the condition that the material situation of a worker who is temporarily unemployed does not deteriorate in any way.

HOWEVER, WE ARE WILLING TO DISCUSS ANY CONCRETE PROPOSALS SET FORTH IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DRAFT DECISION AND IN THE DRAFT DIRECTIVE BY THE MINISTER OF LABOR, WAGES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS ON THE VOCATIONAL RETRAINING FUND.

WE DEMAND THAT UNTIL AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED IN TALKS WITH OUR TRADE UNION, THE GOVERNMENT REFRAIN FROM ANY STEPS ENABLING ENTERPRISES TO DISMISS WORKERS.

AT THE END OF THE SESSION IT WAS SETTLED THAT, IN ORDER TO STREAMLINE ELECTIONS IN SOLIDARITY, THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSION WILL INCLUDE MEMBERS OF REGIONAL ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS. THE SECRETARIAT OF THE KKP HAS BEEN OBLIGATED TO SELECT A DESIGN FOR TRADE UNION CARDS.

On Saturday the working teams of Solidarity and the government will begin talks on law and order and foreign policy, and on Monday on the mass media.

LECH WALESA INTERVIEWED; TACTICS DISCUSSED

AU281201 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Rudi Klausnitzer interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Lech Walesa, you once said: We will be victorious, even if we do so on our knees. Are the most recent successes of Solidarity already victory?

[Answer] We have been victorious for quite some time. However, the struggle will go on for a long time.

[Question] Can you imagine long-term cooperation between trade union and government?

[Answer] If you know the definition of trade union, then you know that there can be no cooperation with the government but only defense of our member's interests, and that is what we are going to do in the future. At the moment, we are not yet a trade union but a social movement. We note the absence of other organizations that could take part of the burden from our shoulders. Anyway, for example, one organization has already been formed: the peasants trade union. Thus there is a second force that will relieve us of part of our work. Then political prisoners will be released, and with that we will be relieved of another problem. Thus we will gradually develop into a trade union.

[Question] To date the principal means employed by Solidarity was confrontation. Does the future require another tactic?

[Answer] The future requires different means, and we have already proved that one can also achieve results with different methods. We will arrive at methods through which we can resolve our problems without confrontation.

[Question] Does that mean that Solidarity needs a new type of functionary?

[Answer] Yes--and the elections should already bring us this type of functionary.

[Question] What is this new type of functionary supposed to be like?

[Answer] A good tactician, organizer and calculator who can determine what must be done today and what can wait till tomorrow. Such functionaries will be needed.

[Question] In other words, a shift in the Solidarity leadership from fighters to tacticians?

[Answer] There are not too many of those. Most of our functionaries have risen on the wave of protest. This wave has subsided. Now the time has come for work. Now these functionaries must be supplemented by tacticians.

Many confrontation functionaries will reorient themselves; only a few of them will not be able to do that and those we can do without. But you will be able to count these on the fingers of one hand.

[Question] The development in Poland has been given very strong publicity and support abroad. What part has this played for you?

[Answer] You have done a good job. But that does not mean that we can already tell you now: Thank you. We are asking for more.

[Question] What do you think about the Western trade unions?

[Answer] I have noticed that the Western trade unions have become political to some extent. That means at the same time that they have become independent. It is necessary to seek political independence for trade unions and to ensure that they always represent the interests of their members. In this respect I believe that, as soon as we have put our affairs in order to some extent, we will exert a certain effect on the West, too.

[Question] What actually was your personal motive for your strong personal engagement, for taking all those pains and putting up with all that danger?

[Answer] There had to be someone to say "no" at a certain point. I have said "no" for 13 years, and in the 13th year I said a very loud "no."

[Question] What actually is your personal situation at present? In the past, you frequently talked about resigning once you had attained your objective.

[Answer] I have nearly attained it. But, since I see the danger threatening Solidarity, I have come to the decision that I have to continue working here for some time longer. The danger comes primarily from the "hawks" who are seeking confrontation all the time. What we need is courage combined with reason. Courage alone cannot replace reason. In view of the situation and the dangers I see, I will remain in the trade union for some time and arrange things in such a way that reason will be combined with courage. And then I will quit, whether people like it or not.

[Question] Your photos are displayed in Gdansk shop windows. You are depicted as "man of the year," as "workers leader." Once a person has experienced such successes, is it possible to forgo them?

[Answer] I can well imagine that. I have undergone changes several times already, and since I have made up my mind to do that, nothing will stop me. What I am doing now does not suit me at all. I don't like it at all.

[Question] After everything you have gone through and experienced, is it not difficult to return to what is known as "normal everyday life?"

[Answer] No. My faith and my fixed goal help me. As soon as this goal has been attained, I can no longer see myself here.

[Question] Lately, there has been criticism from your own ranks regarding your personal style. What do you say to that criticism?

[Answer] It comes primarily from the "hawks" in Solidarity. As soon as they draw the gun, they want to shoot. I believe that one can draw the gun and put it away again. I can commit suicide, but not a crime. What matters is to win. In order to win a struggle it is necessary to go back one step, to entrench oneself once more and to rally one's forces. That is what I am doing. Others believe that one should only charge forward. I am staying in the trade union to prevent that from happening.

[Question] Criticism does not focus exclusively on tactical questions but also on personal ones. Does jealousy of your role as a symbolic figure for the movement enter into this?

[Answer] There are many factors that contribute to criticism of me personally. Envy is one of them. People attribute everything to me even though I am not doing everything myself. Here normal human envy is involved. At the same time, I assess the situation in a different light from the way it is seen by some functionaries. Those who have criticized the latest Warsaw agreement are right as long as they only look at the points that have been signed. However, I see things differently: On the occasion of signing this minor agreement, for the first time it happened that one third of the People's Council members in Bydgoszcz sat down at the conference table with us. For the first time the Gdansk Voivodship Council of the party supported our position and that of the Bydgoszcz functionaries, and the same thing was done by many other city committees and by a great many party enterprise committees. If we expand the agreement to those organizations and people who have woken up, matured and joined us, then that is a great achievement. That is why I stress once more that it is a great achievement, although the agreement is rightly criticized because, as such, it is only a minor thing. But there can never be too much criticism, constructive criticism. I--and not only I, we--have made many mistakes, and such criticism is useful also for me. I am not offended.

[Question] Do you have any paragons, personalities that particularly impress you?

[Answer] No, I do not have any. I am Lech Walesa... (and, as Bogdan Lis enters the room at this moment, he adds laughingly:) and Bogdan Lis, and other workers from whom I crib what is good and use it for myself. That is my art in a nutshell. I am rather a shrewd fellow.

[Question] Are you interested in international politics?

[Answer] For the time being I have had no time for it. Once I am old and sclerotic I will deal with it.

[Question] In the past few months you have had virtually no private life. Does your family show understanding for that?

[Answer] Yes. They want to strike.

[Question] What is your relationship with America, the country where your father lives?

[Answer] (Walesa replies laughingly in Russian:) I love America.

[Question] Where were you trained in practical mass psychology?

[Answer] In life, I worked for 21 years "at the bottom." Life has trained me, and so has want.

[Question] What is the secret of your personal success?

[Answer] Luck.

SOLIDARITY GROUP DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF BALUKA

LD281528 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Representatives of departmental commissions of Solidarity are meeting at the Warski Shipyard.

They decided that Edmund Baluka, who is staying at the shipyard following his arrival from abroad, should submit to the representatives of the workforce a detailed and exhaustive report on his activity from 1973-81. The position of the shipyard commission of Solidarity with respect to the further protection of Edmund Baluka will depend on the report.

Baluka To Visit Prosecutor

LD281932 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Here is a report from Zczcecin on the Edmund Baluka affair:

At the initiative of the NSZZ Solidarity works commission [as heard], a meeting was held at 1430 today at the "Adolf Warski" shipyard in Szczecin by members of the shipyard section commission and other trusted men concerning the affair of Edmund Baluka, leader of the Warski shipyard strike in 1971.

After Baluka's arrival in Poland the NSZZ Solidarity works commission gave him a guarantee of safety. Yesterday, the chairman of the commission, Marian Jurczyk, sent a letter to the shipyard workers. I will read part of this letter:

Dear shipyard workers: On 25 April this year, that is, last Saturday, we stated to Edmund Baluka that (Kolarz), the prosecutor general and the voivodship prosecutor stated that Baluka can answer his case as a free man (?and gave) an oral guarantee that Baluka would not be arrested. The prosecutor also agreed that (Jandranski), the Solidarity representative, should be present at the interrogation. Edmund Baluka disagreed, stating that he would only present himself before the prosecutor if he received a written guarantee. With only an oral guarantee he would only given answers on the shipyard premises. The prosecutor refused to come to the shipyard or to provide a written guarantee. The shipyard works commission has done all that it can. Since this is an important matter, the works commission presidium requests that you, shipyard workers, and all good people of good will, inform the section commission of your opinion on this matter.

The meeting of which we are speaking and which was called yesterday by Marian Jurczyk is still going on. So far, no resolution has been passed. But through unofficial sources I know that the majority of shipyard departments has decided that Edmund Baluka should present himself at the prosecutor's office. Edmund Baluka has also agreed to this proposal. At this moment a five-point resolution is being discussed which has not yet been passed. I remind you, this latest news is from unofficial sources.

Baluka Leaves Shipyard

LD291056 Warsaw PAP in English 0831 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Apr (PAP)--Edmund Baluka should report to the prosecutor--this is the decision of the nearly 12,000-strong Solidarity at Szczecin's Adolf Warski shipyard, ZYCIE WARSZAWY's special correspondents reported.

The decision was taken yesterday at a meeting of the executive of the shipyard Solidarity group, shipyard department union executives and delegates of union members. Baluka agreed to comply with their will.

This morning it was reported that Baluke did leave the shipyard last night.

Yesterday's meeting lasted more than five hours. Before adopting a resolution on further guarantees for Edmund Baluka, the shipyard workers wanted to ask him in what circumstances and why he left Poland, what he did abroad, why he returned at this time, [words indistinct].

Participants in the meeting said that too many things were not clear in the affair to allow excessive union involvement in it.

Those opinions showed a more distanced attitude to the affair than the views voiced immediately after Baluka's return to Poland. Last week, it was decided that the matter will be dealt with exclusively by the shipyard Solidarity in order to relieve the Interfactory Workers' Commission of Western Pomeranian Region, which is now busy preparing elections of concern for the matter.

FORMER BYDGOSZCZ OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN ABUSE CASE

LD291046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Our Bydgoszcz correspondent informs us that in response to an application from the prosecutor's office the former voivoda of the Bydgoszcz region, Edmund Lehmann, and the former militia chief of the voivoidship, Mieczyslaw Majchrzak, have been provisionally arrested. Both detainees are accused of abusing official positions and the former voivoda is also accused of making economic decisions geared to his own personal gain.

PRIVATE FARMERS SOLIDARITY ASKS TO REGISTER UNION

LD281512 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The Warsaw City voivodship court received yesterday an application to register the Private Farmers' Solidarnosc free and self-governing union, SLOWO POWSZECHNE said.

It is expected that in the course of the coming week the court will submit a legislative motion to the Sejm.

The motion is a draft law on private farmers' unions, a small piece of legislation recognizing the right of private farmers and their families working on the farm to set up trade unions.

ZSL CHAIRMAN GUCWA COMMENTS ON RURAL SOLIDARITY

LD281634 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The United Peasant Party [ZSL] organ DZIENNIK LUDOWY today carried a statement by Chairman of the ZSL CC Stanislaw Gucwa on the Bydgoszcz events.

In Gucwa's opinion, the essential issue which made it possible to solve the conflict was the learning of the intentions of Rural Solidarity on the assumptions of Poland's political system, the ZSL and the farmers' circles and organizations.

Stanislaw Gucwa said:

"The ZSL could not back the registration of Rural Solidarity as long as its intentions on Poland's system and the principles of its functioning were not clear. The issues on which this union had to clarify its stand included the recognition of the PUWP's leading role, the place of the ZSL in the political system and the striving for cooperation with farmers' circles and organizations.

"At present, the ZSL deputies are working in individual Sejm committee on draft laws to serve as the legal basis for the registration of this union and other farmers' organizations and also on developing principles of functioning of the farmers' self-government and their union movement. We would like these laws to serve as a good basis for reliable cooperation for the development of private farms. All of us are united by a well-conceived defence of the interests of private farmers, the weal of the Polish countryside and genuine safeguarding of lasting conditions for the development of private farms", the ZSL chairman said.

GRUNWALD PATRIOTIC UNION ACQUIRES LEGAL STATUS

LD281924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] We have learned from Zdzislaw Ciesiolkiewicz, secretary of the National Organizing Committee of the Grunwald Patriotic Union, that the organization has acquired legal status through appropriate registration.

The chairman of the Grunwald Patriotic Union is film producer Bogdan Poreba.

The Grunwald Patriotic Union has organizing committees in Krakow, Katowice, Kielce, Radom, Gdansk, Wroclaw, Suwalki and Poznan, and initiative groups [grupy inicjatywne] in larger factories, the Warszawa steelworks, and in the countryside.

'Noisy Reaction' in Press

LD282258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] PAP has reported the registration of a new social organization, the Grunwald Patriotic Union. Its chairman is film producer Bogdan Poreba.

The National Organizing Committee has its headquarters in the Warszawa steelworks.

I should like to mention at this point that the Grunwald Patriotic Union organized the meeting held on 8 March at Rozdroze Square in Warsaw. The meeting met with noisy reaction in the press. ZYCIE WARSZAWY, for example, printed a number of protest letters whose authors described the activities of the Grunwald Patriotic Union as an attempt to incite anti-Semitic sentiments in Poland.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS JOURNALISTS UNION 28 APR

LD281924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] The voivodship court in Warsaw made a decision today to register yet another newly-founded trade union. Legal status was granted to the Trade Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic with union headquarters in Warsaw.

'PEACE IN EUROPE' THEME OF CPSU-PZPR TALKS

LD281144 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The problems of stabilizing relations in Europe were one of the basic themes of the talks held recently in Warsaw between the PZPR leadership and the delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, TRYBUNA LUDU says.

The communique published after the talks speaks in particular of both the need to "defend detente and cease the arms race" and the need to strengthen further the unity of the socialist community. These two closely related tasks have for a number of decades now formed the basis of the foreign policy of People's Poland and of the PZPR's international activity. This is the position from which stems, in particular, the support given by the Polish People's Republic to the important proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which are of enormous significance for the strengthening of European and universal peace, especially in the sphere of military detente.

At the same time the Polish People's Republic realizes that the effectiveness of Poland's efforts for building a Europe of peace are to a great extent a result of our belonging to the socialist community and of our joint action with all the fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union.

The link between actions for the sake of detente, harmonization of actions and the unity of the socialist community is now even more marked than in former years. The present international situation is characterized by an undoubted growth in the activity of those imperialist forces which are acting against detente in all its fields, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee notes.

The strength, unity and harmonization of actions of the countries of the socialist community are now necessary conditions for the defense of detente and for averting the dangers which the acceleration of the arms race is creating for all peoples, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

Therefore, the talks held recently were a further prooof of the unity of Poland the USSR in actions for the sake of peace, a new manifestation of the continuity of the contribution which both countries, like all the fraternal states, wish to make to the strengthening of the socialist community's cohesion and at the same time to the cause of international security, disarmament and peaceful cooperation, the organ of the PZPR Central Committee stresses in conclusion.

LE MONDE CITES PZPR SOURCE ON SUSLOV VISIT

LD281529 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Moscow No Longer Asking Warsaw To Reverse the Course of Events"]

[Excerpts] Vienna--Mr Suslov's lighting visit to Warsaw ended with the publication of a more moderate communique than the one which followed the last talks between Soviet and Polish leaders in Moscow on 4 March. This time there is no mention of "Reversing the course of events" or of "radically improving the situation." The threats allegedly handing over the Polish regime are mentioned in less dramatic terms since the "March" which previously had to be "completely overcome" is now merely the objective--"to be countered"--of opposition groups. Finally the communique cites the Polish party on the deviations from socialism which lie behind the crisis, which no longer seems to be merely the result of some imperialist and counterrevolutionary plot. That might be a cautious way of admitting that changes are necessary.

Commenting to several Western journalists on this "unplanned but necessary" visit by Mr Suslov, a top Central Committee official said that the Soviet leaders' main concern is "the activities of political groups inside and outside Solidarity." The course of negotiations between the government and the trade union might, therefore, also suffer as a result of the talks between Mr Suslov and Mr Kania.

According to the same Central Committee official Moscow's second concern relates to the dangers of open conflict which the economic situation creates, and the third is the "absence of an offensive by the Polish party in defense of its socialist renewal program." Of course the theme of renewal and the word are completely absent from the joint communique and, according to this official, Moscow's and Warsaw's views on the PZPR's vigor "are not identical." Indeed the Polish leadership apparently thinks that the party is being consolidated--which would clearly not be the Soviet Politburo's opinion.

Before meeting Mr Suslov, Mr Kania told the Polish Socialist Youth Union Third Congress that he favors a "modification in cadre policy" and stated: "We are determined to pursue the line of socialist renewal, to uphold the fundamental principles of socialism and to increase democracy in the party and the state."

Realism is probably still far from being the same in character and involving the same concessions in the two capitals.

USSR'S SHITIKOV SCORES PLOTS AGAINST COUNTRY

LD291014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA asked Aleksey Shitikov, who visited our country at the head of a Soviet delegation on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Poland, to give his impressions of his stay in Poland. Aleksey Shitikov said, among other things: It is well-known that the enemies of People's Poland, acting both within the country and beyond its borders, are striving to exploit the complicated situation in Poland for their own far-reaching ends, which are hostile to socialism. There are some who try to denigrate cooperation between the Soviet and Polish nations. All such underhand plottings and menacing intentions are fated to end in fiasco.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON RADIO FREE EUROPE'S PROPAGANDA

LD281534 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Radio Free Europe's Propaganda Methods"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI published an article under the above title, describing the ways Radio Free Europe sends its propaganda to Poland and the socialist states. The author said that in the past Polish society had frequent opportunity to find out that our country is one of the chief targets for the subversive propaganda broadcast to Poland by Western anti-communist centres.

The tactics of Western anti-communist propaganda are constantly modified to adjust to the current political situation in the socialist countries and developments on the international scene. However, its unchanging strategic goal is the striving to overthrow the socialist system in Poland and destroy the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Western anti-communist centres use propaganda, constantly sent into the socialist community through various channels, to influence policy, spread ideological disintegration, spur anti-socialist and anti-party activities.

Subversive radio stations in the West often use gossip as the basis for imposing their own point of view and coming in with their news ahead of the official Polish mass media.

Ever since the recent developments started in Poland, Radio Free Europe [RFE[ventured out on a mass-scale propaganda campaign aimed at fanning up social tension and the conflict with the authorities. The amount of this propaganda, the form and methods used, as well as what was said, all point to RFE's anti-Polish, anti-socialist and subversive character. This propaganda campaign had all the makings of an inadmissible interference into Poland's internal affairs, which is contrary to the CSCE and other legal norms.

Weakening the leading role of the party, sponsoring the slogans of anti-socialist groups, giving justified worker postulates a political, anti-socialist and anti-party character and spreading the strike wave all over the country was and is the chief aim of RFE's propaganda.

With full premeditation, RFE strove to use the social tension to weaken the socialist state structures, at the same time exploiting Poland's economic difficulties. RFE tried to deny all that was achieved during the 36 years of People's Poland. RFE's propaganda also took some PUWP and state authority slogans and gave them a demagogical dressing--and sold them as their own, or belongings to anti-socialist forces in Poland.

Ever since the strikes started in Poland, RFE said it was the party, not anti-socialist forces, that made renewal difficult because, instead of following the plan proposed by RFE, the PUWP strove to restore law and order in the country.

RFE denied outright the existence of any anti-socialist forces in Poland. Hence the popular identification of anti-socialist postulates with those of the workers.

FRENCH OFFICIAL VISITS GDANSK, INVITES SOLIDARITY

LD281155 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 24 Apr 81 p 10

[Unattributed report: "In Brief"]

[Text] Waclaw Korczynski, head of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission's international section, received in Gdansk Wednesday [22 April] Gilbert Julis, member of the French CGT [General Labor Confederation] Executive Committee and head of the international section.

During the meeting Gilbert Julis expressed the hope that a Solidarity delegation will be able to visit France under the best possible conditions and as soon as possible in order to meet with the trade union movement and workers in enterprises and the localities.

MINISTER SIGNS ECONOMIC ACCORD WITH BELGIUM

AU281338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 81 pp 1, 7

[PAP report: "Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy in Belgium"]

[TExt] Brussels--PAP correspondent Marek Fijalkowski writes: Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, paid an official visit to Belgium at the invitation of Belgian Trade Minister Robert Urbain. Minister Karski also met with Charles-Ferdinand Nothombe, head of Belgian diplomacy.

Minister Karski and Urbain had talks in an atmosphere of understanding and friendship, which mark Polish-Belgian relations. They stressed the basic agreement of views on the economic and trade issues facing Poland and Belgium and emphasized each partner's resolve to help one another according to their ability.

Having analyzed mutual trade and economic cooperation, the two ministers expressed their interest in the further development and expansion of cooperation and trade. Accordingly, they signed an agreement on economic cooperation between Poland and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union and prolonged up to November 1986 the multiyear treaty on development of economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation. The treaty was signed in November 1973.

Minister Karski invited Minister Urbain to pay a visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted.

Polish-Belgian trade is of crucial significance for the Polish and Belgian industries, despite a relatively small turnover. In 1980 Polish exports to Belgium were worth 540 million convertible zlotys and Belgian exports to Poland 590 million zlotys. The imports from Belgium include above all the goods required to meet our market's current needs for chemical products and refined metals. On the other hand, copper, sulfur and coal play the main role in Polish exports to Belgium. One purpose of the talks last Wednesday was to ensure for the Polish industry the necessary supplies that it needs this year and that are facilitated by fiscal concessions.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD281320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is paying an official visit to Poland. Further development of economic cooperation between Poland and Nigeria was discussed.

MINISTER SZYR ON MATERIALS MANAGEMENT UNCERTAINTY

LD282109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Zdzislawa Guca report]

[Text] The management of materials--raw materials and energy--provided the subject for today's press conference mainly with Materials Management Minister Eugeniusz Szyr. The factors causing this subject to be raised are the same as they have been for years: too much waste, too little interest in saving materials, fuels and power, and ineffective management of stocks--stocks which are either nonexistent or definitely too great. The repair and replacement of worn-out parts still constitute services which are inadequately exploited. These perennial factors in the efforts to achieve management of materials, which would be justified anyway, have now been joined by our country's huge debts. These debts are resulting in a situation in which it is impossible to say with any precision what raw materials we have at our disposal and what our prime resources are. Here is Minister Eugeniusz Szyr:

[Begin recording] There has never been in the history of our national economy a situation in which we did not know what to expect. The balance of materials was more or less at such a level and the supply was approximately so controlled that we could have a clear idea of the situation. At present nobody knows exactly from where to expect the blow. The fact of the matter is that the import limitations are related to the shortage of cash, and those commodities which have to be bought for cash may remain unpurchased despite the fact that they are absolutely indispensable.

When will the situation clarify? What can we count on? The answer can be expected only at the end of the current phase of talks with our creditors. We also face a reduction in short-term credits. This means that in view of the uncertainty of Poland's economic situation those of our trading partners who used to grant us credit have suddenly limited a considerable amount of short-term credits also. The deposits which at one time used to be paid into our banks have also been withdrawn in view of the worrisome economic situation.

Thus the country has found itself in a payments situation additionally aggravated by the failure to carry out export tasks, primarily the export of coal. The coal export situation has resulted in a thorough undermining of the credibility of our long-term agreements. We have had long-term agreements concerning coal with the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, Denmark, France, the FRG and other countries. On this basis we used to obtain long-term credits on the understanding that we would ensure a steady coal supply. The breaking of these contracts owing to the collapse of coal production is costing us a great deal because our exports and imports are vulnerable.

Thus it is only after the creditors' position has been clarified and after we have obtained particularly from private banks an agreement to postpone our payments, that we will be able to draw up an overall account of the resources at our disposal in order to provide even the slightest assistance to our industry to save it from the unexpected consequences of the limitations. Moreover, these limitations have a random nature, because we never know for certain whether a certain commodity can be bought on credit or will have to be bought for cash. There are some materials which can be bought only for cash: Australian wool, for instance, cannot be bought on credit; it has to be bought for cash, as a commodity obtainable on the exchange market.

In other words, the disastrous consequences which often follow limitations of imports and the limitations in the domestic production of such basic materials as coal should be assessed in other categories and with different premises. This is wearisome process because these estimates have to be made in one case after another and because there is no reliable certainty as to the premises taken into account in each case.

I am of the opinion that after negotiating the present low phase in our situation, represented by [words indistinct], we can expect to reach more stable ground on which to reconstruct our estimates of the balance of materials and to determine precisely, as far as possible, our cooperation and supply contacts as well as realistic production plans. [end recording]

1981 COAL PRODUCTION 'MUCH LOWER' THAN IN 1980

LD290232 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The 1981 coal output in Poland will be much lower than in 1980. It is estimated that in the second quarter of the current year coal extraction, the production of briquettes included, will amount to little over 44 million tonnes. Taking into account export obligations, the supplies for the needs of the Polish economy--industry, transport and other branches--are estimated to be about 37.5 million tonnes, 4.08 million tonnes less than in the corresponding period of last year. Nevertheless, this will make it possible to rebuild stocks in the power and other industries.

In the second quarter of the current year, 7.3 million tonnes of coal, by 100,000 tonnes more than in the correwsponding period of 1980, will be earmarked for the use of the population, but this will be far from satisfactory. All in all, in the first half of 1981 the retail market should receive 14.7 million tonnes of coal, or 49 percent of the year's target.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers recommended the introduction of a strict regimen of coal conservation by industrial users and in power industry, and increase the production of energy from lignite wherever possible. All this should help augment the coal stocks in the second quarter of 1981.

Economical use of coal by all industrial branches, in power industry and municipal economy, as well as by individual users is a matter of primary importance.

NEW MINING MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED

LD290240 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--On the proposal of the minister of mining, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Janusz Bojakowski and Marian Gustek undersecretaries of state at the Ministry of Mining.

J. Bojakowski, born in 1932 to a working intelligentsia family, completed his university studies at the Krakow Academy of Mining and Metallurgy. He began his professional career at a colliery in 1955. After promotions he was director of the Lubin copper mine from 1969 to 1971. Then he served as undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Heavy Industry and later the Ministry of Metallurgy. He is a PUWP member.

M. Gustek, born in 1928 to a working class family, has completed his studies at the Krakow Academy of Mining and Metallurgy and began his career in 1953 at a colliery. He was promoted several times, was chief engineer from 1963 to 1967 and later, up to 1974, was colliery director and later managing director of a coal industry amalgamation. He is a PUWP member.

At the same time the premier recalled Wieslaw Kiczan from the post of undersecretary of state and first deputy minister of mining.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

LD281108 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The present state of Poland's economic crisis requires a number of drastic measures to keep the country running and to ensure a gradual upward trend in industrial production and exports.

This, among other things, requires the reshaping of employment structures and the shifting of sectors of the labor force from areas where there is a shortage of raw materials and work to places where the lack of workers is proving a drawback. But does this mean unemployment, as has been widely suggested in Poland and outside? Here now is our comment:

Three things will happen simultaneously. Investments are being severely trimmed which means a drop in the required number of building workers. Imported raw materials are in short supply which means a cutback in production and possibly in the workforce in individual factories. The top-heavy structure of the local and central administration will be slashed to make way for more efficient reformed economic management.

It has been said anything up to a million people will have to change jobs in the next 2-3 years and that figure is compounded by some 400,000 school leavers entering the labor market. But does this mean mass unemployment? Social and political implications of such a hypothetical situation are unacceptable. Of course only the future can show whether the preventive steps currently envisaged will be effective. The number of jobs looking for workers exceeded the number of persons looking for work by 120,000 at the beginning of the year. Coal mining and retail trade are specific extreme cases where there is a severe lack of workers.

As regards school leavers the rules laid down that jobs reserves must be kept open for them though it will not be easy to employ all of them in every region particularly as regards university leavers.

As for building workers they will most probably be shifted to repairs and overhauls which have been badly treated in the past and also to finishing and to land preparing work for building operations of the future. Rural building operations will also receive a hefty influx of specialist workers as a result of all this, and they have both the needs and the cash and many building workers particularly in the unskilled groups will return to the small farms which they own and which are run by their families.

Add to that the existing prospect of expanding export construction contracts particularly in North Africa and the Middle East and the picture becomes much (?clearer) in this category. As regards the less efficient engineering plants which may have to be closed, natural wastage and a simplification and easing of pensioning procedures will account for a part of the redundant labor. Most of the remaining workers will be shifted to other plants and the younger ones will be offered a requalification course to smooth the way for such plans and it is here and in various services, most particularly retail trade, where redundant office workers will find employment. The figure most frequently quoted in this category is in the region of over 150,000 persons.

The present and envisaged substantial improvement in the material conditions offered to the mothers of small children and large families will also attract many women away from employment and back into their homes. Perhaps the picture painted here is brighter than the future facts will prove but the inevitable economic reform is bound to bring negative features apart from its planned major positive impact. The final system will have to be sorted out in direct consultation between the unions and government and that is the threshold to be crossed in the very near future.

TV DISCUSSION ON RESTORING MARKET EQUILIBRIUM

LD282224 Warsaw PAP in English 2057 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The Polish television carried a discussion on methods of how to restore the market equilibrium in Poland. The speakers were representatives of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers and representatives of three trade union organizations.

The participants in the discussion agreed that in view of the country's extremely difficult economic situation price increases for foodstuffs will be necessary in the immediate future. But the methods of how to prevent a rapid drop of the working people's living standard aroused some controversy.

The government side argued that people with the lowest pay should receive compensation due to price increases. But trade union representatives, while accepting such compensations as indispensable, stressed that a universal countervailing tax, calculated on the basis of income of every member of the household, should be introduced first. At the same time the "Solidarnosc" representatives insisted that there should be no exemptions from the tax for privileged professions of certain members of the state administration and party apparatus.

Summing up, the participants in the discussion concluded that, although no common viewpoint was achieved, one thing that is certain is that in order to salvage the Polish economy it is necessary to tighten the belt and the public opinion should be prepared for very radical and indispensable measures.

DEPUTIES SUBCOMMISSION VIEWS DRAFT CENSORSHIP LAW

LD290244 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Apr (PAP)--The joint deputies' subcommission today had its first working session on the variant draft law concerning publications and entertainment censorship. The attention was forcused on such points on which the government-sponsored and the social draft differ.

The subcommission's chairman, deputy Zdzislaw Szeszeuko-Sochacki, talking to a PAP journalist said, among other things, that it was a fruitful session. Although nobody expected the session to furnish (?answers to) all questions at its first sitting, the outlines of certain standpoints have emerged.

One such postulate is for the press law and the state secrets act to be enacted not later than 6 months after the coming into force of the publications and entertainment censorship law.

Since the discussion showed that the conception to make censorship subordinate to the Council of Ministers had no supporters, the question remained whether it should be controlled by the Sejm or the Council of State. A majority seems to favour the Council of State.

Apart from that, the Sejm is expected to exercise more rights as host [as received] and social controller also over the field of censorship. A certain conception has emerged which will be drafted according to clearly defined principles at the subcommission's next session.

The subcommission session was attended by invited guests including Professor Klemens Szaniawski, chairman of the consulative committee of the creative and scientific associations, Jan Jozef Lipski, "Solidarnosc" delegate, as well as representatives of the branch and autonomous trade unions, The Polish Journalists' Association and appropriate government bodies.

GOVERNMENT-STUDENT MEETING DISCUSSES PRISONERS

LD250128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Yesterday another meeting was held in Warsaw of the interdepartmental commission for contacts with student organizations chaired by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, and attended by a delegation of the Independent Association of Students. The issue of political prisoners, put forward by the Independen, Association of Students, was discussed at the meeting.

An explanation concerning the investigation against the Confederation of Independent Poland and Leszek Moczulski was provided by a representative of the Prosecutor General's Office. The delegation of the Independent Association of Students maintained that the activity of the accused in principle did not go beyond the proclaimation of political views, and thus penal measures are not justified. Other issues also were discussed, including changes in the system of employment of high school graduates and in the organization of student voluntary work for the national economy.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU281642 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee. The Political Executive Committee examined a report on the status of implementing measures aimed at indirectly reducing productive personnel during the first quarter of this year.

It has been noted that in the spirit of recommendations made and on the basis of studies carried out and experience gained at several enterprises in various economic branches, the ministries have taken more intensive action to rationalize the manufacturing process, to completely make use of production capacities, to increase the degree of mechanization of the production process and to improve leadership activity and the information system, a fact that has led to the release of an important number of workers from indirectly productive activities and services and to transferring them into the production process in accordance with their qualification and the requirements of the given enterprises.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that further efforts and efficient action should be taken to completely fulfill the annual task of indirectly reducing productive personnel, service and administration personnel and transferring them into directly productive activities as an important condition for increasing profitability, profits and for a transition to a new quality in our national economy.

The Political Executive Committee decided that we should proceed to studying and applying certain improvements in the organizational framework of administrative departments by merging certain directorates, services and bureaus designed to enable new reductions in the administration personnel in the interest of increasing the productive labor force.

The Political Executive Committee set the task for the government and all ministries and state bodies, for centrals and enterprises to adopt appropriate measures to introduce the reduced 46-hour week during the current year throughout the economy and in all sectors of activity. For this purpose, it is necessary to intensify labor mechanization and automation, expand the system of working at several machines and reduce nonproductive personnel, so as to ensure an appropriate increase in labor productivity.

The Political Executive Committee also examined the draft bill on communal administration. This bill establishes the legal framework of carrying out and improving the activity of communal administration in keeping with the development rates of localities and in conformity with the targets envisaged by the uniform national plan of the country's socioeconomic development and on the basis of the principles of workers' self-management, economic-financial self-administration and self-financing. It is envisaged that the overall activity of communal administration shall be carried out under the direct leadership of the people's councils by ensuring the organized participation of citizens in the solution of all civic problems in the life of each locality.

At the same time, the draft bill stresses that all citizens--as owners. producers and end users of the national wealth--have the patriotic duty to actively participate in the self-management of the localities in which they live and work, in carrying out technical-urban works and in the urban development and embellishments of all municipalities, towns and communes. In keeping with the party's and state's policy regarding the socioeconomic development of all our fatherland's localities and with the systematization law, the document establishes a uniform concept of rational organization, modernization and embellishment of all localities to ensure increasingly better work, housing and living conditions for our citizens in keeping with the program of improving the people's living standard.

In recommending a number of improvements in the draft bill on communal administration, the Political Executive Committee decided that it should be submitted for public discussions and then to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement.

The Political Executive Committee also resolved certain problems of the current party-state activity.

CEAUSESCU MEETS ITALIAN LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION

AU281940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received the delegation of the Liberal Party of Italy led by Valerio Zanone, secretary general of the party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front].

The delegation is made up of Alfredo Biondi, deputy secretary general of the Liberal Party of Italy, Salvadore Carruba, member of the leadership of the party. Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the SDUF, took part in the interview. The secretary general of the Liberal Party of Italy gave high appreciation to Romania's economic and social achievements, to her foreign policy of peace, understanding and international collaboration. During the interview, the common wish was revealed to act for further developing and strengthening the relations of right friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Italy, on the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural planes and in other domains.

An exchange of opinions on the present issues of the international situation also took place. Pointed to was the necessity to intensify the efforts of all the political forces, of the world public opinion for putting an end to tension in international life, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, for solving by political means, by negotiations the states of tension and conflict that still obtain in various zones of the world, setting out from the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force.

As regards the situation in Europe, the necessity was emphasized to act for lending a positive course to the present conference in Madrid, so that it should conclude with the best possible results and lead to holding another conference devoted to strengthening confidence and disarmament.

At the same time, during the interviews highlighted was the importance of halting the arms race, of gradually cutting military budgets, of ensuring the youth, the future generation a world of peace, free of arms and wars, a world of understanding and collaboration. Underlined was the necessity to eradicate underdevelopment and to set in a new international economic order.

Delegation Departure

AU291030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Apr (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Liberal Party of Italy, led by Vallerio Zanone, secretary-general of that party, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, left Bucharest on April 29.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES CSSR'S SIMON 28 APRIL

AU281943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Apr (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet received on April 28 Josef Simon, vice-chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, chairman for Czechoslovakia of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation, now in Romania for the working meeting of the commission's chairmen.

During the interview they highlighted with special satisfaction the upward course of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia. They also analyzed new possibilities of expanding Romanian-Czechoslovak collaboration in economy, technique, science and other domains.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KARMAL ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU281851 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 27 Apr 81 p 6

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's congratulatory message to Babrak Karmal on Afghanistan's revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], head of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Kabul.

The third anniversary of the revolution in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan affords me an opportunity to convey to you warm congratulations and wishes for health and for peace and prosperity to the friendly Afghan people along the path of national democratic development.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the cooperation between the RCP and the PDPA, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continuously develop and strengthen, in the interests of our peoples, and of the general cause of peace, independent development, security and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU BOOK ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS PUBLISHED

AU281830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 28 Apr 81

["Nicolae Ceausescu: The Role and Attributions of Trade Unions in Romania"--AGERPRES headline]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 28 Apr (AGERPRES)--A new volume in the series of selected texts from the sociopolitical thinking of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania--"Sindicatele din Republica Socialista Romania" (Trade Unions in the Socialist Republic of Romania)--was recently brought out in Bucharest.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY COMMUNISTS EXAMINE RECENT EVENTS

LD281908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--The action conference of the Kosovo University League of Communists examined today the activity of communists and of all organized forces at the university following the recent enemy demonstrations and determined the immediate tasks for the further and complete normalization of tuition and work at colleges and faculties. In an exhaustive debate it was noted that with the involvement of communists and self-managing organs work and life at the University of Kosovo are increasingly becoming normal.

While tuition is being given and exams held, there is broad ideo-political activity to implement the conclusions of the 16th Session of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee, and to fully expose hostile activity and to eliminate earlier weaknesses and omissions at the university which the enemy used for his activity.

It was decided that in the next 2 months of the current school year the communists must continuously develop intensive activity in unmasking the platforms of the enemy, in completely eliminating his activity and that they must fight against misinformation whereby the enemy tries to hinder the normalization of the tuition process and life at the university.

As the enemy had attacked the basic gains of our revolution, togetherness and brotherhood and unity, it was stressed that communists and the working people of the faculties and colleges in the province must openly and decisively oppose any form of nationalism and chauvinism and strengthen trust among the students. It was also pointed out that there is a need for a greater degree of joint activities for students of all nationalities when not attending lectures as well as a need for more frequent contacts between them and professors and associates apart from the tuition process.

The session of the conference of the Kosovo University League of Communists also indicated omissions in the work of basic party organizations and the need for a detailed examination of the cooperation and organizational standards of communists in order that weaknesses which hinder action ability be eliminated and more appropriate forms of party activity and organization found. It was also emphasized that youth organizations at faculties, colleges and student hostels are not active enough and that new forms of ideopolitical work among students should be found.

All this ideopolitical activity at Kosovo University must proceed--as is stated--through decisive ideopolitical differentiation which should be primarily demonstrated through work, commitment, responsibility and consistent implementation of the LCY policy.

RESERVE OFFICERS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD281721 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--Each in his own environment and all of us together must oppose any nationalist and chauvinist narrowmindedness and intolerance, every regional or nationalist chauvinist selfishness and unhealthy antagonism. In this context we must be conscious that no evil could so dangerously threaten our freedom and independence and our further successful development as dissent and discord in our own ranks. This could serve specifically as a direct challenge to our enemies and potential aggressors and encourage them into an adventure which could cause for us unforeseeable difficulties and sacrifices. This was stressed by Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia at today's session of this body's federal conference.

Dealing with the organization's activity and with the problems of the country's socio-economic development last year, Bogdan Pecotic said that negative trends in the economy which had manifested themselves in a severe form and which had caused both concern and indignation among the working people and citizens were being gradually overcome.

In this connection he stressed the importance of reaching significant agreements speedily and on a timely basis on the country's development in the present medium-term period.

Pecotic stressed that this is very significant also because futile haggling, disagreements and disharmony of development between republics and provinces in this sphere are often used as a pretext and suitable material by various malcontents and our enemies to unfurl, under the aegis of the struggle for their republic, their nationalist-chauvinist banners and to incite the uninformed to carry out destructive adventurist activity. A drastic example of the potential results of this has been recently demonstrated by enemy elements in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo with their arrogant and vandalistic attempt to destroy that which our nations and nationalities, including the Albanians, have acquired with their blood and enormous efforts.

Taking part in the work of the session, Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Council of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Associations, stressed that the great successes achieved in the construction of our country must not lull us into self-satisfaction.

The Kosovo events, Nadj said, constitute a specific warning. They showed that we had not been vigilant enough and that we were not organized in a militant and revolutionary manner in all environments in order to resist the class enemy. This must never happen again. Yet in this context, Kosta Nadj added, the knowledge that the antirevolutionary blow had been prepared from abroad and that it had been backed, organized and instigated from abroad, does not alarm us. We know this external enemy, he said, but we had not noticed in our country and among us his function and his antirevolutionary organization. Hence all of us are responsible both for what happened and for it's never happening again, Kosta Nadj stressed.

Emphasizing the significance and the exceptional results of the reserve officers organization, Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, observed among other things that reserve officers are trained more for defense from the external enemy and less for the struggle against the internal enemy. In his opinion, this was also confirmed during the recent events in Kosovo.

The delegates of the federal conference adopted today a number of reports on the work of the conference, its organs and bodies and elected Col Gen Dusan Korac as the new president of the Federal Conference of the Reserve Officers Federation of Yugoslavia with a 1-year mandate.

LIBYAN PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD281052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG)--A Libyan state delegation, led by Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of planning, arrived in Belgrade today.

Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee for scientific-technical and economic cooperation with Libya, welcomed the high-ranking guest at Belgrade airport.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS HALT NUCLEAR PLANT TEST

LD250135 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Apr (TANJUG)--The putting into trial operation of the Krsko nuclear power plant has been postponed because of the failure to apply all the necessary measures for the protection of environment, the workers and the neighbouring population.

In view of this neglect, a special commission whose task it was to appraise whether the (?charging) of reactor with nuclear fuel could begin did not give the approval.

The Krsko nuclear power plant was to (?start) trial operation in early July and regular production in October.

The construction of the plant and the installation of the "Westinghouse" equipment have been completed.

In a report made public today the commission established that the problem of storing the dangerous radioactive waste and clearing the water necessary for the cooling of the plant had not been solved in a satisfactory manner.

Also the commission's criticism refers to the failure to completely implement the agreements on workers' protection, the protection of the population in the neighbourhood, and fire-prevention regulations.

The Krsko nuclear power plant is to annually produce an average 4.4 billion kwh of electric energy. Its installed capacity is 664 mw.

This year Yugoslav hydro-electric power plants and thermonuclear power plants are to produce 64 billion kwh of electric energy.

ARMY TO HOLD COMMEMORATIVE SESSION FOR TITO

AU291130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the anniversary of Comrade Tito's death on 4 May a commemorative session will be held at the Belgrade Hall of the Yugoslav People's Army at which the federal secretary for national defense will speak. The highest military officers will lay flowers at Comrade Tito's grave. On 4 May meetings of officers and general muster parades will be held at all commands and in all units, schools and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army at which members of our army, like all our working people and citizens, will pay homage to Comrade Tito with 1-minute's silence.

BRIEFS

TITOGRAD-SHKODER RAILWAY LINE--Belgrade, 28 Apr (TANJUG)--The cost of the Yugoslav section of a rail project to link Titograd, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, and Shkoder in Albania is estimated at 1.18 billion dinars. The Federal Executive Council has already presented to the Assembly of Yugoslavia a draft law on the financing of the project in the 1981-83 period. The funds for the project will be supplied by all Yugoslav republics and provinces. An agreement on the construction of a railway line between Yugoslavia and Albania was concluded in Tirana in 1979. The normal-gauge line will be laid around the Lake Shkoder, via Rozaje and Hani Holit to Shkodra. In this way, Albania will obtain the shortest railway link with the countries in central and northern Europe as Titograd lies on the Belgrade-Bar main railway line. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 28 Apr 81 LD]